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DEADLOCK MAY KILL ALL POSSIBILITY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Although Situation May Clear in a Day or So It Promises Now to Protract Session of Congress Into August.

NO CHANGE TODAY

Senator Aldrich Is Said to Be Sincere in His Statement That Free Hides Would Never Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON—The tariff situation may clear up today or tomorrow, or during the week, but there are elements in the situation that point very strongly to the possibility that the deadlock now on between the two houses may protract the work of the conference and carry the tariff session of Congress well into August.

Indeed, the possibility is equally great that there may be no tariff legislation at all, although leaders in both Houses are as yet unwilling to face such an alternative.

Senator Aldrich continues to claim, and probably with a good deal of truth, that if he should yield to the House and the President in the matter of free hides it would be impossible to carry the conference report through the Senate. He says there are seven Republican senators from the range states of the Rocky mountains who are unalterably opposed to free hides, and says they will vote against any conference report providing for them.

This will be sufficient strength to defeat the conference report in the Senate, according to Mr. Aldrich, because he says the 10 insurgent senators cannot be depended upon to come to his relief, even if what the President demands is granted. These insurgents continue to be hostile? They do not even warm up to the President, claiming that he has not asked for enough in the way of reductions, and since the Aldrich majority in the Senate is only about 14 votes, it is easy to see that if the 10 insurgents and the seven range senators vote against the report the Senate will be in the position of defeating the tariff bill.

In the House the outlook is just as cheerless. Chairman Payne says he will not sign a conference report which does not give free hides and provide for reductions in the leather schedule. Any conference report sent to the House without his signature will probably be defeated in that body.

What, then, are the conferees to do? Anybody giving a satisfactory answer to this question will earn the everlasting gratitude of the President and Chairman Payne on the one side, and of Senator Aldrich and the stand-patters on the other.

Neither side wants to defeat the bill. The effect of such a course on the Republican party in the next campaign would be disastrous, and the President, as a good party man, does not want to do

(Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

CHILDREN ENJOY NAHANT OUTING

Three Hundred Youngsters From Various Churches Today on Randridge Fund Excursion.

Three hundred children and attendants today are enjoying an outing at Nahant on the Randridge fund excursion, which left Otis wharf this morning under the auspices of the City Missionary Society.

Several different churches were represented, among them churches in Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and the city proper. The children were all well and neatly dressed, and behaved well on the pier. They had arrived a half-hour early, and while they were on the pier waiting for the boat the boys spent their time in organizing baseball games and arranging games, while the girls arranged for races and games of their own.

William A. O'Brien and W. Stanwood Field have charge of the excursions for the school board.

The delegation of 150 children from Emmanuel Church on Walnut street was under the care of Miss Miller and that of Boylston Church, Boylston and Amory streets. Jamaica Plain, under the charge of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. William Pickens, Eliot Church on Kenilworth street, Roxbury, sent 60 children, with Miss Gillis, Miss Leavitt and Mrs. Duffy as attendants, and the Congregational Church at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, sent 75, under Miss Briggs and Miss Stanley.

TAFT TO SEE WRIGHT FLY.

WASHINGTON—President Taft announced this afternoon that he will go to Ft. Myer this evening to watch the first official trial of the Wright aeroplane. He will travel in the White House automobile from the Chevy Chase golf links.

MONITORIALS

BY Nixon Waterman.

THE WAY TO HER HEART.

"There is one way women could get the ballot, and that is to wait 18 months. That way would be for every woman to take an oath not to marry until woman's suffrage was granted."—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

As lovers do, in speech and song, He begged her name the day, With admiration deep and strong He wooed her ardently and long. But still she answered, "Nay."

He brought her jewels, good to see, And precious gems galore, And cried, "Now, will you marry me, Oh, fairest of the fair?" But she refused him as before.

Again he told his heart's desire: "My dear!" cried he, "I'll mow The lawn and build the kitchen fire And do such chores as you require!" She, sighing, answered, "No."

Said he: "Your life shall be a dream Of beauty and delight I'll bring you chocolates and cream!" (That should have won her, it would seem,

But still it didn't, quite.)

Full eighteen months did he devote To toil, then, one glad day, Poor, worn and in a ragged coat, He brought to her the right to vote And then she answered, "Yea!"

AND THEN HE LEFT.

"Do you fancy," asked he, "that a fellow like me Could make you contented and happy?"

Her answer: "Well, yes, perhaps so, unless

He was too nearly like you," crushed Chappy.

No doubt England will call her fleet of flying warships her aero-dreadnaughts now.

HYMEN AND HISTORY.

He must be married who, in books, our nation's life relates,

For only married men can tell of their United States.

And let me here inquire: Would their happiness increase If all our Michiganers chose to marry Portuguese?

The big, bread-insuring crop of the northwestern states is nearly ready to harvest and the happy farmers as they view it are humming "In this wheat by."

HEAR AT THE MILL.

Spindle—How do you feel after your encounter with me? Wool—Worsted.

The true story of the scenes about Tangier would make a thrilling book. It should be bound, of course, in Morocco.

EXPECTING TO END LYNN SHOE STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—The packing room employees union executive board expects to present plans of a piece work system or wage scale to the firms of V. K. & A. H. Jones, Joseph Caunt & Sons, and James Phelan today, following the admission of the factory owners that such plans would be given consideration.

LOWER TAX RATES FOR WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—In addition to a reduction of \$1.20 in the tax rate (from \$17.40 to \$16.20), the assessors report a gain in personal valuation of \$456,150, and of real \$497,000.

The total valuation of the town is: Personal, \$2,352,800 and real \$10,078,150.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.

"In spite of his wealth, Miss Mylton's suitor must be an everyday sort of man."

"Why do you think so?"

"I notice that he calls seven times a week."

MATRIMONIAL SECRET.

There's many a husband does, alack! Strange things he never confesses: Sometimes a man (behind her back) Will "hook" his own wife's dresses!

HOT AND COLD.

The lover thinks his sweetheart nice But till he knows he's got her; Whene'er he tries to break the ice He's always in hot water.

IN CONGRESS.

In inviting the "warring elements" of Congress to dine with him President Taft affirms his belief in the truth of the saying: "There is no trouble so large that it cannot be covered by a tablecloth."

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Do you think the hammock season has a tendency to increase courtship among the young people?"

"On the contrary, I think it suspends it."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM.

The time has come when things that plague

Can all be fixed without fierce spats: Let's take our troubles to The Hague; We've had enough "Kilkenny Cats."

AMERICA TO SEE MRS. PANKHURST

NEW YORK Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes of England, is coming to America soon, according to announcement today by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Equal Suffrage Society and the League for Self-Supporting Women. She will begin her American campaign at a reception to be given her in Carnegie Hall, and will visit several other cities in America.

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Holds School Attendance Record With Perfect Score For Dozen Years in Melrose

CRETE FLYING FLAG OF GREECE AS THE POWERS EVACUATE

Inhabitants Rejoice as Other Troops Follow England, France, Russia and Italy in Hauling in Flags.



ERNEST A. MCLEAN.

Melrose boy who in 12 years never missed a session of school nor had a tardy mark against him.

MELROSE, Mass.—Ernest A. McLean, a graduate in this year's class of the Melrose High School, is said to hold the record in the state for school attendance. During his entire 12-year course he was never absent, tardy or dismissed.

Young McLean, during a portion of the time, was also a student of the New England Conservatory of Music, from which he has just graduated, and although he has had to depend upon trolley service under all conditions, his record there also as clean as that in the Melrose public schools.

The young man is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean and resides on the outskirts of the city, having had to walk a much greater distance to school than most of his classmates. He was also prominent in school athletics.

July 13 the diplomatic representatives at Constantinople of the four powers presented an identical note to the porte concerning the evacuation of the island by the international troops.

The note said that, owing to the public feeling, the moment was inopportune for the discussion of the Turkish proposals relative to the future of the island, but as each protecting power is to station a warship in Suda bay, the supreme rights of Turkey will not be affected by the withdrawal of the troops.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

FRENCH SQUADRONS AT CHERBOURG WILL WELCOME EMPEROR

CHERBOURG, France.—In view of the recent tumultuous discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the naval estimates resulting in the resignation of M. Clemenceau and his cabinet, naval experts will have an excellent opportunity of inspecting the condition of the French vessels when the Mediterranean and the northern squadrons meet at Cherbourg on the thirtieth inst. to participate in the welcome of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

M. Fallières is to arrive at Cherbourg on the same day, and he will at once go on board the battleship *Verite*, which is being fitted out at Brest, and will remain there until Aug. 2, when the Czar will proceed to Cowes.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will arrive at Cherbourg in their yacht, the *Standart*, escorted by the Russian cruisers *Rurik* and *Makharoff*, on the afternoon of July 31. Their majesties will be met at Dunkirk by the cruisers *Marsellaise*, *Guynaud* and *Gloire*, under Admiral *Auvier*. This squadron will accompany the Russian sovereigns to Cherbourg. When the imperial visitors leave for Cowes these three cruisers will also escort them halfway to the Isle of Wight.

The Cherbourg program includes the illumination of the fleet during the evening in July 31, an official luncheon on the *Verite* on Aug. 1, and also a reception on board the *Standart*. M. Nolidoff and several members of the staff of the Russian embassy will embark in a French battleship, as well as Admiral Touchard, late ambassador at St. Petersburg, General d'Amade, and Major Guise, who are to be in attendance on their majesties during their stay in French waters.

All the functions at Cherbourg will take place on board ship as the Czar and Czarina will not set foot on shore, so that all that the public will be able to get out of the visit will be the contemplation of the vessels from a very respectful distance.

CANADIAN TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

Recovery From Nineteen-Seven Depression Has Been Rapid—Exports Are Now Close to Record Mark.

OTTAWA, Canada.—The trade of Canada for June shows an increase of \$9,628,898 as compared with June of last year, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year an increase of \$20,686,824 over the corresponding period of last year.

The recovery from depression, which set in during the latter part of 1907, and which was reflected in the trade, figuring up to the beginning of the present year, has been so rapid during the past three months that imports and exports are now close to 1907. The imports entered for consumption last month totaled \$31,231,914, which is an increase of \$7,134,840 over the preceding June.

For three months the imports totaled \$81,824,463, an increase of \$14,926,685. Exports of domestic products last month totaled \$21,654,000 and foreign products \$2,661,659, which show increases respectively of \$17,665,24 and \$1,824,646. For the three months exports of domestic products totaled \$49,327,004, and of foreign products \$43,138,597, showing increases respectively of \$5,238,228 and \$2,377,513.

During the first quarter of 1908-9, Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of \$20,233,329. This year for the same period the amount was only \$267,727.

PRINCE ITO RETURNS.

TOKIO, Japan.—Prince Ito, until recently the Japanese resident general in Korea, has returned here and will preside at the meetings of the Privy Council, of which he was recently appointed president by the Emperor.

SIR ROBERT TO RETIRE.

LONDON.—Sir Robert Hart, who has spent a year's leave of absence in England, the first vacation he has taken in more than 20 years, has practically decided to retire.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—*Keith's Vandeville*, with the *Fadettes*. *Orpheum*. *John of Arc*.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN.—*Vandeville*. *Colonial*. *The Footloose*. *Garrison*. *Grand Opera House*. *Hammerstein's Vandeville*. *Herold Square*. *The Beauty Spot*. *Keith's* & *Proctor's*. *Fifth Avenue*. *Lyric*. *The Motor Girl*. *Weber's*. *The Climax*.

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN.—*Vandeville*. *Colonial*. *The Footloose*. *Garrison*. *Grand Opera House*. *Hammerstein's Vandeville*. *Illinois Theater*. *The Traveling Salesman*. *Vandeville*. *Studebaker*. *The Candy Shop*.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI MAKES CAMP HIGH UPON K-2 MOUNTAIN

MILAN, Italy.—Some further interesting news has been received of date June 1 from the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition in the Himalayas. The explorers had at that date reached a height of 18,500 feet on a crest of K-2 mountain, where a camp had been established preparatory to climbing to the summit, which is 28,265 feet and the highest known peak in the world except Mount Everest, which is 29,002 feet.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, son of the late Duke of Aosta and cousin to the King of Italy, has, during the last 15 years devoted much of his time to exploration and mountain climbing. He was the first to ascend Mount Elias in Alaska, and he scaled the 10 highest peaks of the Ruwenzori range in Africa, reaching an altitude of 16,810 feet. He has varied his mountain climbing by Arctic exploration, getting nearer to the North Pole than Nansen.

The Duke started on his present expedition in company with the Marquis Negrotto towards the end of March and it was announced that he intended to attempt the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest.

BANK BUILDING FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Canada.—The new building for the Bank of Montreal, which will be one of the most imposing edifices in Canada, is to be erected at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. It is of purely classic design and bears a striking resemblance to the Royal Exchange of London, Eng.

The height of the building will be 98 feet, its front 90 feet wide and its depth 150 feet.

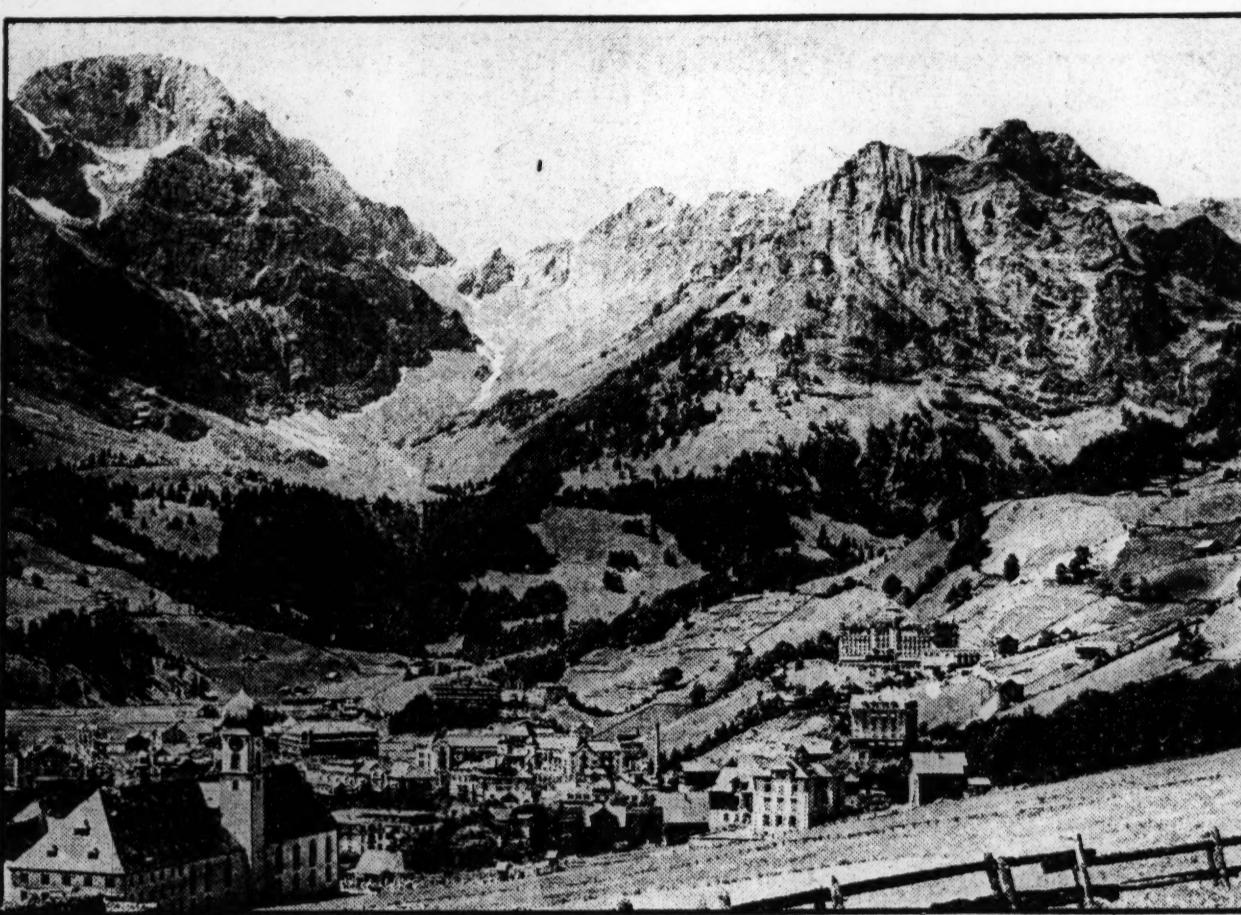
The architects are Messrs. McKim, Meade and White of New York.

NEW PROVINCIAL POLICY.

TORONTO, Ont.—A new provincial policy has been brought into effect in the department of lands, forests and mines, under which the right of cutting ties on crown lands will in future only be granted under competition by public tender. Heretofore the cutting of ties was granted by special permit.

Frank Keenan, who signed a contract with Henry B. Harris to star in the new play, "The Heights," to be presented some time in October, is looking around

Beauty of Alps Alluring to Professional Men



VILLAGE OF ENGELBERG.

One of the attractions in Switzerland for tourists.

INTERLAKEN.—The beauty of the Swiss Alps is proving particularly alluring this year to those who by means of pen and brush are able to show us the things that have so impressed them.

Frank Pixley of "The Prince of Pilsen" fame is staying here for the purpose of obtaining local color for his next comic opera that will have Switzerland for its setting.

Hall Caine is still in Switzerland actively engaged on his new novel. He spent several months in Egypt in search of color for this story and then returned to Switzerland to write the result of his observations.

Frank Keenan, who signed a contract with Henry B. Harris to star in the new play, "The Heights," to be presented some time in October, is looking around

for sketches for scenic settings for that part of the play that deals with life in Switzerland.

Fred Story of the Plaza Hotel is accompanied by an American scenic artist, and is selecting subjects from which the elaborate Swiss mountain scenes are to be painted that he intends to be used as scenery at receptions and other high functions often held at this famous New York hotel.

Reports from the Zermatt district, the peaceful village that nestles under the shadow of the grim Matterhorn, indicate that the number of Americans is steadily increasing. Zermatt has a peculiar attraction that is unexplainable, but which compels one to return again and again.

The manner in which the American

abroad quickly wins the confidence of those who learn his character is shown by the mark of appreciation just tendered to Commodore Bull, United States navy, by the residents of Lausanne, who, together with the members of the French colony, have asked him to form a committee for the purpose of organizing the celebrations in connection with the French national fete. The invitation is a grateful tribute to the popularity of the commodore.

The illustration shows the village of Engelberg in the canton Unterwald, and is characteristic of those peaceful resorts in the midst of wild scenery so characteristic of Switzerland, and which has such an attraction for tourists and mountain climbers.

DAIRYING ATTAINS MUCH PROMINENCE IN WARM CLIMATE

MELBOURNE, Australia.—When the hot climate and the great distances separating farms are taken into consideration it is remarkable how dairying in Australia has attained such large proportions. It is entirely owing to the wise care and vigilance of the state and federal governments. From the importation of improved cattle to the grading of the butter for shipment the state stands by the dairy farmer, instructing and encouraging him in the advanced methods which distinguish this branch of farming.

The dairy inspection staffs not only educate the young men who attend the dairy classes at the various government colleges but they travel about the country giving lectures to the farmers.

Dairy inspectors also appointed by the state visit every farm and insist upon clean and efficient dairies and see that the regulations laid down by the government are carried out. The farmers themselves by cooperation have made it possible for the industry to be carried on in all sorts of climates even in the almost tropical regions of New South Wales. This triumph over atmospheric conditions has been achieved, however, only by scrupulous attention to details.

Deliveries at the butter factories are rapid and frequent. The factories send out great express wagons which gather cans from farms built at the farm gates, while other farmers deliver their products themselves, and great quantities of cream are sent by special river launches and by the railways. The federal government grades the butter to be exported and although this is voluntary on the part of the shippers the great bulk of the butter is now submitted to the official experts.

EXTEND TROLLEY LINE.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has announced its intention to extend the trolley line south to the American boundary at Huntington, where it has secured a terminal site. It is generally expected that later on this extension will form a link in a direct electric line between Vancouver and the Puget Sound cities.

AUSTRIAN ALPINE RAILROAD TO BE OF VAST IMPORTANCE

VIENNA.—The Tauern tunnel of the new Austrian Alpine railroad recently opened to public use is of great importance, both for tourist and goods traffic and may even develop great political and strategic consequence. The railroad of which it is a link is the line from Bad-Gastein in Salzburg province to Spital in Carinthia. This is the second section of the so-called Tauern railway, which derives its name from the fact that it pierces the chief range of the Tauern mountains.

Two years ago the famous spa, Bad-Gastein, was made accessible for the first time to the railway tourist, and now the completed continuation of the line to Spital on the Drave branch of the Danube eliminates the necessity for the detour over the Brenner, which formerly was necessary to enable the tourist from Salzburg or Munich to reach the heart of the mountains and see the Millstatt, the Worthersee, and the Ossiachersee in Carinthia and the smaller but equally beautiful lakes in Carniola.

A more potent consideration that of sightseeing, however, attaches to the completion of this scenic line. It is the saving of time and distance between some important trade centers in southern Germany and the seaport of Trieste. With this new rail highway a new trade route will unquestionably be formed which will benefit this Austrian Adriatic port by diverting thither freights which formerly have gone to Venice, Genoa or Hamburg. One consequence of this change will be increased political interest in the Adriatic on the part of the German empire. This does not mean that Germany entertains any immediate designs on Adriatic territory; but it does mean a closer connection between Germany and Austria and a tendency toward estrangement between Germany and Italy, whose Irredentist aspirations the northern power will approve of less than ever.

Bad-Gastein is a night's journey from Vienna on the new railroad, and since the first section of the road reached it two years ago a decided impetus has been given to its tourist traffic. It is finely situated on a precipitous slope, on both sides of a series of waterfalls. Then it is but a few minutes by train to the village of Bockstein, where the line takes a sharp turn to the left and runs straight for the massive Gamkars mountain, nearly 10,000 feet high, under which the great Tauern tunnel runs. This tunnel is 5½ miles in length, the longest in the monarchy after the Arlberg. It is ventilated by electrical pumps and emerges at the farther end at the Alpine village of Mallnitz.

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RECORD CLIP OF WOOL PREDICTED

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Dalgat's annual review of the wool trade, just issued, predicts that the coming clip will be the largest on record and of particularly good quality, owing to the propitious seasons. It also says:

The year's export of wool amounts to a value of about £26,000,000, besides wool to the value of nearly £500,000 used locally. The actual output of wool is less than it was 13 or 14 years ago, whereas the world's population has increased by 90,000,000.

The wool sales in this city will open Oct. 4.

LABRADOR REINDEER.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—Dr. Grenfell's reindeer colony in Labrador has grown to 700 head. The does furnish rich milk for the juvenile population of the far north coast and the deer are rapidly replacing the fierce and treacherous huskies or sledge-dogs for transportation purposes.

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—A most favored nation agreement is about to be concluded between Germany and Bolivia. M. Bustamante, the Bolivian minister for education, has decided to reform the elementary schools throughout the republic on the Prussian model, and has requested the German government to send out schoolmasters in order to carry out the scheme.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the appointment of German officers to the Bolivian military forces, which are to be reorganized on German lines like those of Argentina and Chile.

GERMANY TO HAVE NEW AGREEMENT

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ZEPPELIN NEGOTIATES FOR USE OF

Leading Events in Athletic World

Rifle Shoot Begun

TWO TEAMS HAVE GOOD CHANCE IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg and Chicago Far Ahead of Other Teams—Boston Shows Wonderful Improvement Under Smith.

DONLIN TO MANAGE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Pittsburg Won. Lost. P.C.
Chicago 60 23 .750
Pittsburg 54 28 .550
New York 47 33 .388
Cincinnati 43 41 .512
Philadelphia 36 40 .420
Brooklyn 29 27 .520
Brooklyn 31 52 .373
Boston 24 59 .288

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Pittsburg 7, Boston 3.
Pittsburg 6, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, New York 1.

SUNDAY'S GAME.

St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4.
GAMES TODAY.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, 2 games.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Although there is still more than two months of baseball to be played before the championship of the National league for 1909 will be definitely determined, the race has reached such a stage that all but two of the teams appear to be eliminated, and with but possibly one exception it is possible to tell just which clubs will make up the first and second divisions. Pittsburg, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati appear the logical candidates for the first four places, with Philadelphia a possibility to capture fourth place from Cincinnati.

The race for first place in this league promises to be a grand one, although not as close as in 1908 on account of the poor showing made by New York, Pittsburg and Chicago will undoubtedly fight it out to the finish, present indications pointing to Pittsburg as the probable champion.

The series just closed in Boston shows that the latter team is in the best of shape. For heavy hitting, fast and brilliant fielding and daring base-running they cannot be improved upon as a team, as is evidenced from the fact that they lead all others in these departments. Chicago is fast in all departments, but not the equal of Pittsburg, and if the present champions succeed in taking a fourth successive pennant, it will be due to their inside playing more than anything else.

At this time last year Pittsburg led the race with Chicago in third place. The former had a percentage of .598 as against .583 for the latter. The margin this year is much greater, and as Pittsburg is playing much better ball now than a year ago, it will be a very difficult task for Chicago to take the lead, especially as Chicago is not as strong as a year ago, missing that great catcher Kling and his heavy hitting.

The chief feature of the past week was the remarkable improvement shown by the Boston team. Since Harry Smith replaced Bowerman as manager the club has played exceptionally good ball. Previous to Smith's advent as manager the men played as if they did not care whether they won or lost, with the result that they generally lost. The past week they have gone into the games with a determination to try and win, and while they lost all three to Pittsburg, they played a good game, one that would have won at least three of the clubs in the league. If the men continue to show the same spirit in the future as was shown in the last Cincinnati and Pittsburg series, they will soon get out of last place in the standing.

Philadelphia's future depends much on the advent of Donlin as manager and captain. This club has been a great disappointment this year. It was expected to finish third or fourth, but is now a bad fifth, and unless the former New York player can greatly improve the work of the team it may soon be passed by St. Louis.

AMORITA TAKES MACKINAC CUP

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—The Amorita won this morning the annual Chicago-Mackinac island race. She crossed the line in the lead of 10 other contestants at 9:28 this morning. The Valmore was second, arriving at 9:33, at which time no other boats were in sight. Unofficial time makes the Amorita winner.

BOSTON CLUB FLEET DISBANDS.

CAMDEN, Me.—The fleet of the Boston Yacht Club disbanded Sunday evening at sunset. Some of the yachts are cruising further to the eastward and others have already started on their return trip to Boston. The general sentiment is that the cruise has been a most successful one. The fleet was an unusually large one and good weather was encountered with the exception of the time spent at Boothbay harbor.

BIG RIFLE SHOOT STARTED TODAY

Much Interest Taken in Cups Offered by Governor Lawrence, Governor Quinby and S. Shuman.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a squad of New England's crack rifle shots went on to the firing line in the first competitions of the fifth annual shoot of the New England Military Rifle Association being held on the Bay State range here and the crack of the rifles on the 200-yard range in the Gen. S. C. Lawrence match ushered in the second biggest military rifle shoot to be held in the United States this year.

That this shoot is to be one of the most successful ever held here is conceded by all and the officers of the association as they declare that never before has there been such a keen interest shown the militiamen of New England as in the arrangements for this tournament.

Today's card calls for the shooting of six individual reentry rifle matches, three reentry pistol matches and the evening match with small bore rifles.

The members of the navy team made the best scores this morning in the novice match. Surgeon McDonald made two 50's at 500 yards. Ensign Stewart made a 50 and two 49's and Ensign Thompson made two 49's.

J. W. Hessian made the highest score in the Shuman match, getting two 50's.

The General Lawrence and Governor Quinby matches seem to be the favorites today. The Lawrence match is at the 200-yard range, two scores to count, open to all, for a trophy and four cups presented by General Lawrence of Medford.

The Governor Quinby match is at the 600-yard range for a trophy and six cash prizes offered by Gov. Henry B. Quinby of New Hampshire. This match is until noon today, all day Tuesday and Thursday and will close at noon Friday.

The S. Shuman match which opens today is one which promises excellent sport. This is at the 500-yard range, open to all for a trophy and six cash prizes presented by S. Shuman of Boston.

Considerable interest was manifested in the practise work of the Maine team this morning as this team is looked upon as one of the closest competitors with Massachusetts for the New England championship to be shot on Thursday.

The Maine men were the first of the out of the state teams to arrive at camp, getting in late Sunday afternoon, being followed by the Connecticut men.

Maine has twice won the company team match, the team being from D company, second regiment, located at Norway, Me., and this year this company will enter a veteran team in the company match, four of the members of this company being on the state team.

The Maine team includes Capt. D. W. Wentworth, Capt. Arthur H. Field, Capt. Moses P. Stiles, Lieut. L. H. Daugherty, Lieut. John A. Hadley, Lieut. Joseph F. Le Bel, Lieut. D. L. Gould, Lieut. Charles A. Marston, Lieut. E. F. Keating, Color Sgt. William P. Marston, Lieut. Carl R. Bailey, Sgt. William Smith, Sgt. Daniel P. Christy, Sgt. S. B. Morris and Corp. A. E. Whitehead.

The following number of entries were posted for the following events:

No. 16, Governor Quinby match—45 entries.

No. 13, S. C. Lawrence match—24 entries.

No. 3, General Bancroft match—1 team, 5th regiment, M. V. M.; 2 teams, 6th regiment.

No. 1, 1st Corps Cadet match—Co. B, 2d regiment; 13th, C. A. C. of Rhode Island; Co. C, 6th Mass.; Co. B, 1st Corps Cadets; Co. D, 1st Corps (2 teams); Co. A, 1st Corps Cadets.

No. 2, State of Maine match—Co. A, 1st Corps Cadets.

The following is the program for Tuesday:

6 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Morning skirmish run, Maine and New Hampshire team match, New England militia only; distance 200 and 500 yards, the 200-yard stage to be shot at 8 a. m. and the 500-yard stage immediately after.

9 a. m.—The Bigney match, individual open to all members of the organized militia of the New England states; distance 1000 yards; No. 11, Cushing match; 300 yards.

1 p. m.—No. 2, Second company team match, New England militia only; distance 200 and 500 yards; the 200-yard stage to be shot at 1 p. m. and the 500-yard stage immediately after.

4 p. m.—No. 9, The Essex County match; New England and 1st Corps Cadets; distance 200 and 500 yards; distance 200 and 500 yards each day.

All day—No. 13, Lawrence match, individual reentry competition; open to all; distance 200 yards.

No. 14, Individual reentry match, open to all; distance 300 yards.

No. 16, Individual reentry match, open to all members of the New England militia; distance 500 yards.

No. 18, Novice match, reentry; open to all.

5 p. m.—No. 2, Second company team match, New England militia only; distance 200 and 500 yards; the 200-yard stage to be shot at 1 p. m. and the 500-yard stage immediately after.

6 p. m.—No. 13, Lawrence match, individual reentry competition; open to all; distance 200 yards.

No. 14, Individual reentry match, open to all; distance 300 yards.

No. 16, Individual reentry match, open to all members of the New England militia; distance 500 yards.

No. 18, Novice match, reentry; open to all.

CHECH AND RYAN TRADED.

The Boston American league team has traded Chech and Ryan with a money consideration to the St. Paul Club of the American Association for Pitchers Karger and Hall, who will report to the Boston Americans at once. Hugh McBreen, treasurer of the Boston club, who is with the team on the western trip, telegraphed this information from Detroit. Karger was considered one of the finest left-handed pitchers in the business, and the New York Nationals once offered St. Louis \$20,000 for him, but for some reason or other he lost control, and Cincinnati sold him to St. Paul, where he has been very effective this season.

Where the Big Shoot Is Held



View at Bay State rifle range, Wakefield, Mass., showing the 200-yard firing point, with 200 and 300-yard ranges in distance.

GLIDDEN AUTOS ENJOYING REST

Denver Extending a Royal Welcome to Tourists in Famous Run Who Start Tomorrow for Hugo, Col.

GLIDDEN TROPHY.

No. Driver. Car. Penalties.
1—Jay, Premier.
2—Hamm, Premier.
3—Bolger, Chalmers-Detroit.
4—Marmon. 8.0
5—Morgan, Marion. 0
6—Gager, Maxwell. 0
7—Bernhart, Jewell. 16.1
8—Day, Pierce-Arrow. 0
9—Hochberg, Pierce-Arrow. 0
10—Bartholomew, Glide. 10.8
11—Bush, Thomas. 1.0
12—Hayes, Midland. 4.3
13—Seely, White. 0

HOVER TROPHY.

No. Driver. Car. Penalties.
1—Vanderover, Moline. 3.1
101—Wicker, Moline. 0
102—Gregory, Moline. 17.1
103—Trinkle, Brush. 0
104—Horn, Brush. 0
105—MacFleaky, Chalmers-Detroit. 0
106—Steinman, Hupmobile. 4.2
107—Goldthwaite, Maxwell-Briscoe. 0
108—Wolcott, Moline. 0
109—Seely, Pierce-Arrow. 0
110—Goodwin, McIntyre. 0
111—Shimp, Jewell. 3.3
112—Shay, Mason. 4.3
114—Xoore, Lexington. 0

DETROIT TROPHY.

No. Driver. Car. Penalties.
51—Wood, American-Simplex. 0
52—Bemb, Chalmers-Detroit. 6.0
53—Waltman, Premier. 8.0

DENVER—The Glidden tourists are enjoying their second day of rest in this city today. Of the 30 starters in the tour 28 will start east from Denver tomorrow morning, 25 of them as contestants. A heavy penalty on the Glide car in the Glidden trophy class remains to be officially determined, as that entrant reached here late Saturday night, after going into the ditch, but the penalization is not likely to bar the car. All the other standings have been brought up to date. In the Glidden trophy division seven of the 13 to start still have perfect scores, as follows: Premiers, 1 and 2; Marmon, 5; Maxwell, 6; Pierces, 8 and 9, and White (kerosene). In the Hover trophy class the five clear scores out of 14 starters are: Moline, 101; Chalmers, 105; Pierces, 108 and 109, and Lexington. The American Simplex is the only clean score in the Detroit trophy division, in which three started.

The Glidden trophy class remains to be officially determined, as that entrant reached here late Saturday night, after going into the ditch, but the penalization is not likely to bar the car. All the other standings have been brought up to date.

In the Hover trophy division seven of the 13 to start still have perfect scores, as follows: Premiers, 1 and 2; Marmon, 5; Maxwell, 6; Pierces, 8 and 9, and White (kerosene). In the Hover trophy class the five clear scores out of 14 starters are: Moline, 101; Chalmers, 105; Pierces, 108 and 109, and Lexington. The American Simplex is the only clean score in the Detroit trophy division, in which three started.

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BLERIOT TODAY RECEIVES PRIZE

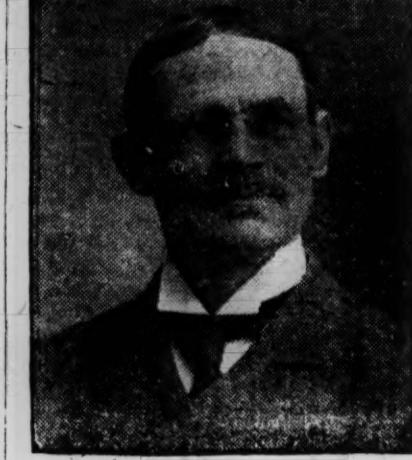
(Continued from Page One.)

The French Parliament will on Thursday make suitable recognition of M. Bleriot's accomplishment. It is understood President Fallières has signed his appointment to the Legion of Honor.

Hubert Latham, who last week attempted to fly across the channel, today telegraphed his congratulations to his successful rival. "I hope soon to follow you," the message concluded.

Numerous other honors and medals are awaiting M. Bleriot on this side of the channel, the principal prize being a gold cup offered by Captain Wyndham for the first flight across the English channel.

"I believe Bleriot has added movable wing-tips to his machine since I saw it."



H. HELM CLAYTON.
Expert on air currents and aeronautics
who calls Bleriot one of most
daring of men.

The only thing that tinged the enthusiasm with a note of regret was the realization that the honor was being bestowed upon a foreigner, whereas all England had hoped that a native son would be the first to achieve this aeronautic feat.

M. Bleriot wrote this account of his feat, which the Daily Mail publishes today:

I rose at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and, finding that the conditions were favorable, ordered the torpedo boat destroyer Escopette, which had been placed at my disposal by the French government, to start. Then I went to the garage at Sangatte and found that the motor worked well. At 4 a. m. I took my seat in the aeroplane and made a trial flight around Calais of some 15 kilometers (over nine miles), descending at the spot chosen for the start across the channel.

Here I waited for the sun to come out, the conditions of the Daily Mail prize requiring that I fly between sunrise and sunset. At 4:30 daylight had come, but it was impossible to see the coast. A light breeze from the southwest was blowing the air clear, however, and everything was prepared.

I was dressed in a khaki jacket lined with wool for warmth over my tweed clothes and beneath my engineer's suit of blue cotton overalls. A close-fitting cap was fastened over my head and ears. I had neither eaten nor drunk anything since I rose. My thoughts were only upon the flight and my determination to accomplish it this morning.

At 4:45 "All's ready." My friend Le Blanche gives the signal, and in an instant I am in the air, my engine making 12,000 revolutions, almost the highest speed, in order that I may get quickly over the telegraph wires along the edge of the cliff. As soon as I am over the cliff I reduce speed. There is now no need to force the engine. I begin my flight, steady and sure, toward the coast of England. I have no apprehensions, no sensation—pas du tout—not at all.

The Escopette has seen me. She is driving ahead at full speed. She makes perhaps 42 kilometers (29 miles) an hour. What matters it? I am making at least 68 kilometers. Rapidly I overtake her traveling at a height of 80 meters (260 feet). Below me is the surface of the sea, disturbed by the wind, which is now freshening. The motion of the waves beneath me is not pleasant. I drive on.

Ten minutes are gone. I have passed the destroyer, and I turn my head to see whether I am proceeding in the right direction. I am amazed. There is nothing to be seen—neither the torpedo boat destroyer nor France nor England. I am alone; I can see nothing at all.

For ten minutes I am lost; it is a strange position to be in—alone, guided without a compass in the air over the middle of the channel. I touch nothing, my hands and feet rest lightly on the levers. I let the aeroplane take its own course. I care not whether it goes.

Wrights' First Official Trial Is Coming Tonight

WASHINGTON—The Wright brothers today informed General Allen, chief of the army signal corps, that they will be ready to make their first official test of their aeroplane at 6 o'clock this evening. One of the officers of the signal corps, either Lieutenant Foulois or Lieutenant Latham, will accompany Orville Wright on the flight, which will take place over the parade grounds at Fort Myer.

The test will be for endurance, a flight of one hour with two men aboard without alighting.

If tonight's test is successful, it is likely that the trial for a straightaway flight to Alexandria and return will be made tomorrow night. On this flight, in order to obtain the contract price of \$25,000 from the government, the machine must make a speed of 40 miles an hour. For every mile less than down to 30 the Wrights will forfeit 10 per cent of this price. For every mile above 40 and up to 44 they will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. To meet the requirements of the government a speed of at least 30 miles an hour must be made.

Bleriot Uses Own Machine and Is Inventor of Note

Once more I turn my aeroplane, and, describing a half circle, I enter the opening and find myself again over dry land. Avoiding the red buildings on my right, I attempt a landing, but the wind catches and whirls me around two or three times. At once I stop my motor and instantly my machine falls straight upon the ground from a height of 20 meters (75 feet). In two or three seconds I am safe upon your shore.

Soldiers in khaki run up, and police men. Two of my compatriots are on the spot. They kiss my cheeks. The conclusion of my flight overwhelms me.

Thus ended my flight across the channel—a flight which could easily be done again. Shall I do it? I think not. I have promised my wife that after a race for which I have already entered I will fly no more.

Clayton, Wrights, Rotch and Others Join in Praise

Louis Bleriot is being generously

Louis Bleriot is a well-known inventor. He studied at the Central School of Engineering in Paris, one of the foremost technical training colleges of France. Although having an independent income he has made invention and aviation hobbies for years. He came into prominence in 1896 as the inventor of one of the first practicable acetylene gas lamps, and a short time later invented the well-known Bleriot motor searchlights.

He completed his first full-sized airplane model in 1900. For a long time this machine was suspended from the roof of his lamp factory. He sold his country seat near Orleans in order to live near Paris and his factory. During

the war he was a member of the Legion of Honor.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

HINGHAM.

Representing the navy department, Lieutenant Commander J. L. Latimer has transformed the dwelling house known as the Stoddard property on the government reservation on Fort Hill street into an office, and has removed the necessary equipment from the Charlestown navy yard.

Associated with him are Civil Engineer Allen, Chief Gunner Johnston, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Bussman and Mr. Murray are quartered on the reservation.

Old Colony Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected these officers for the coming term: N. G. Arthur L. Linnett; V. G. Edwin A. Gardner; warden, Edward Cowen; conductor, Arthur F. Hersey; chaplain, Banzilai Lincoln; R. S. S. Augustus N. Lincoln; L. S. S. Ensign B. Gardner; R. S. N. G. C. Sumner Henderson; R. S. V. G. Alfred Cushing; L. S. V. G. John N. Stoddard; I. G. Henry C. Spallia.

NEWTON.

Hereafter boys over 14 years of age will not be allowed to play ball on the grounds at Washington and Felton streets, nor at Washington and Putnam streets, orders to that effect having been issued to the police. Younger boys, however, will be allowed the use of the grounds afternoons and evenings.

Work is well under way on the two additional tennis courts at the Newton Center playground. The work is being done by the forestry department which now has charge of the parks and playgrounds.

A lecture on the forthcoming war maneuvers will be held at the Newton armory this evening by Lieutenant-Colonel Stover.

HARWICH.

The eighth annual Old Home Week was observed in this town commencing Sunday, when all of the churches held special services. Tuesday evening the business and professional men of the town present a minstrel show. Thursday evening there will be a concert in Pilgrim Church.

The real Old Home carnival will take place Friday, and will begin with an automobile parade. Band concerts will be given in the park, followed by a speaking program, with addresses by Dr. Charles H. Bangs of Lynn, vice-president of the Massachusetts Old Home Week Association; L. G. Blair and William A. Murphy of Boston. A grand ball will end the observances.

REVERE.

The tax rate for the present year is \$22.40 per thousand, an increase of 40 cents over last year. The rate is affected to certain extent by the valuation of Wonderland park, which is assessed for \$100,000 less than last year.

On Ocean avenue this week 600 gallons of petroleum emulsion were sprinkled between Beach street and the bath house to lay the dust.

On the last nine years he has spent about \$10,000 in experiments with aeroplanes, and his factory in Paris was the first of its kind in France.

He has always expressed the opinion that the monoplane was far more reliable than a biplane, and to demonstrate this last year he made a cross-country flight from Tourey to Athenay. A month ago he carried two passengers on a short flight to Issy. He afterward made a couple of flights approaching an hour in duration at Donau and Juvisy. He proposes to make a 60-mile flight, from Eureux to Orleans, in the near future.

Bleriot uses a machine of his own design and considerably smaller than Latham's. With it he made a remarkable flight across the country from Etampes to Chevilly, a distance of 25 miles in 43 minutes, including one stop of 13 minutes to readjust the machinery. The height varied from 30 to 100 feet, and all kinds of obstacles were passed over.

He flew over hedges, tall trees, brooks and roads and crossed a railway line as an express train rushed underneath him.

Recently he had two races with Paul Halle, a young French aviator, who used a Voisin biplane. The first race was at one kilometer, which Bleriot covered in 60 seconds, while his opponent took 87 seconds.

Bleriot easily outstripped his rival in a race at two kilometers, which he covered in two minutes and nine seconds.

He is confident the machine will float long enough in water to enable a vessel to pick him up. His coolness in emergency has saved him from injury.

WRIGHTS ARE DECORATED.

PARIS—Today Wilbur and Orville Wright and Henri Farman were made chevaliers in the Legion of Honor. The decoration of the Wright brothers with this signal honor, in recognition of their record-breaking flights at Le Mans and Paris, has been long under contemplation. Hart O. Berg, the business manager of the Wright brothers, and Santos Dumont, one of the pioneers in French aviation, were promoted to officers in the legion.

BALLOON GOES ABOVE CLOUDS.

WESTBORO, Mass.—The balloon Boston, holding N. H. Arnold of North Adams as pilot, and F. P. Beckwith, a consulting engineer of New York, as passenger, landed in a cornfield here Sunday after a three hours' journey from North Adams. Most of the trip was above the clouds. The distance traveled in a straight line was 82 miles.

APPOINT WORCESTER MAN.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John P. Johnson of this city and a prominent member of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran Church, has received word from Washington of his appointment to the United States immigration service at Montreal and is to begin his new duties July 30.

WELLESLEY.

A number of changes of teachers at several of the schools will be made by the school committee with the beginning of the next term. More male teachers will be engaged, two being assigned to the high school building, one taking the place of Principal Johnson of the grammar grades, who will become the superintendent of the grammar and primary grades under the new arrangement that is to be introduced. The other male teacher will be under Principal Seldon L. Brown of the high school grades.

Two new young women teachers will also be installed at the high school, while a man will be installed as principal at the Fiske school. There will also be two additional teachers assigned to the Hunnewell School. The school committee has now under consideration candidates for the principalship of the intermediate school.

Lincoln W. Riddle with the opening of the next term, will become associate professor of botany at Wellesley College. He served as instructor in that department last term.

MALDEN.

Work will be started this week laying out Hudson street and Gellineau terrace and preparing them for acceptance by the city.

Miss Mary Norton of 15 Sherman street has been given the annual prize for highest rank in spelling by the Malden commercial school.

Canton Malden will hold a special meeting in Odd Fellows Temple this evening.

The Malden Veteran Firemen's Association has elected the following officers: President, Charles A. Caffarella; vice-president, O. B. Cannon; secretary, William Quain; treasurer, Ernest Bradford; foreman, A. B. Merrill. The veterans will have a playout on Center street Tuesday evening.

CHELSEA.

Miss Alice E. Gates, a graduate of the Chelsea High School and later second assistant at the public library, will sail Aug. 24 for China for four years of missionary work.

The annual picnic of St. Luke's Episcopal Church will be held at Wakefield Aug. 7.

Chief Henry A. Spencer of the fire department has received a very interesting letter from his son, Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer, who with his bride sailed in May from San Francisco for the Philippines. The letter with others was put in a barrel and thrown overboard 3900 miles from San Francisco. It was picked up by some unknown party and mailed to the chief.

LYNN.

The city has appropriated \$3500 for plans for the installation of the American system of mechanical water filtration.

The \$10,000 general plan for the development of Lynn harbor is completed, and as soon as the detail plans showing construction of docks, etc., are finished will be submitted to the city council.

The last nine years he has spent about \$10,000 in experiments with aeroplanes, and his factory in Paris was the first of its kind in France.

He has always expressed the opinion that the monoplane was far more reliable than a biplane, and to demonstrate this last year he made a cross-country flight from Tourey to Athenay. A month ago he carried two passengers on a short flight to Issy. He afterward made a couple of flights approaching an hour in duration at Donau and Juvisy. He proposes to make a 60-mile flight, from Eureux to Orleans, in the near future.

Bleriot uses a machine of his own design and considerably smaller than Latham's. With it he made a remarkable flight across the country from Etampes to Chevilly, a distance of 25 miles in 43 minutes, including one stop of 13 minutes to readjust the machinery. The height varied from 30 to 100 feet, and all kinds of obstacles were passed over.

He flew over hedges, tall trees, brooks and roads and crossed a railway line as an express train rushed underneath him.

Recently he had two races with Paul Halle, a young French aviator, who used a Voisin biplane. The first race was at one kilometer, which Bleriot covered in 60 seconds, while his opponent took 87 seconds.

Bleriot easily outstripped his rival in a race at two kilometers, which he covered in two minutes and nine seconds.

He is confident the machine will float long enough in water to enable a vessel to pick him up. His coolness in emergency has saved him from injury.

WRIGHTS ARE DECORATED.

PARIS—Today Wilbur and Orville Wright and Henri Farman were made chevaliers in the Legion of Honor. The decoration of the Wright brothers with this signal honor, in recognition of their record-breaking flights at Le Mans and Paris, has been long under contemplation. Hart O. Berg, the business manager of the Wright brothers, and Santos Dumont, one of the pioneers in French aviation, were promoted to officers in the legion.

BALLOON GOES ABOVE CLOUDS.

WESTBORO, Mass.—The balloon Boston, holding N. H. Arnold of North Adams as pilot, and F. P. Beckwith, a consulting engineer of New York, as passenger, landed in a cornfield here Sunday after a three hours' journey from North Adams. Most of the trip was above the clouds. The distance traveled in a straight line was 82 miles.

APPOINT WORCESTER MAN.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John P. Johnson of this city and a prominent member of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran Church, has received word from Washington of his appointment to the United States immigration service at Montreal and is to begin his new duties July 30.

DEADLOCK MAY KILL TARIFF LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page One.)

anything that would invite it. Besides, the defeat of the bill would so disorganize Congress as to interfere with his program of general constructive legislation next winter.

The stand-patters do not want to defeat the bill, because they are convinced that the President is all right when he says that if the demands of the country are ignored, through the failure of the legislation, the tariff will continue to be the chief issue in politics, and a time will soon come when there will be downward revision which will make what the President is now asking for seem insignificant. Rather than face the defeat of the bill, therefore, it is the belief in Washington that one side or the other will yield, although the struggle possibly may run along for several weeks longer. The President, with the country behind him, it is pointed out, is not in position to yield, and as long as he can keep Chairman Payne on his side, it is believed that he will decline further to modify his demands.

The stand-patters, not having the country behind them, but representing for the most part isolated communities, are believed to be in a position to yield, and sentiment here inclines to the opinion that after they have made as hard a fight as they can they will give the President what he wants.

But guesses are not worth much, and people in Boston are in just as good a position to figure on the ultimate outcome as people in Washington. The conferees themselves do not know what the outcome is to be, and they are closer to the fight than anybody else.

The attitude of the 10 insurgent senators continues to be that of detachment, both from the stand-pat and from the Taft factions. This group could, by coming to the President's relief, make it possible for Mr. Aldrich to ignore the seven senators from the range states, but it is said that the insurgents are fearful that if they were now to go into the Aldrich combination, even in support of what the President wants, their position might be misunderstood.

And what is of more importance, it is said they fear further that once they get into that combination, they might be compelled to endorse certain other schedules which they now oppose. Hides and leather are not all there is worth fighting for, say the insurgents.

It might be easy for the Aldrich people to work a confidence game on the insurgents, once they were safely in the Aldrich camp, and make their stand in the Senate when the bill was being debated seem foolish. At the same time, the President for several days has been "feeling out" these insurgents, and the insurgents themselves have been holding daily meetings to discuss the situation.

While they may eventually yield and support the bill through White House insistence, there was today no sign that they are seriously considering such a course.

HONEST BRAKEMAN FINDS HIS HONESTY AN ALADDIN'S LAMP

Long Island Railroad Man Picks up and Turns in to His Company Gems Worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK—"I used to read stories about Aladdin's wonderful lamp," said William Robelin, brakeman on the Long Island railroad, "but finding a handbag has done almost as much for me as the magic lamp was supposed to do for Aladdin."

Brakeman Robelin's honesty was put to the trial through his find, and has character stood the test.

Some days ago Robelin wandered through a train which had halted at Hammels. He noticed a small handbag on a seat. All the passengers had departed, and the brakeman, as in duty bound, took the bag. He thrust it in his pocket, and paid little attention to it until he returned to Long Island City. Then he opened the little receptacle.

Robelin was amazed. Diamonds glittered before his eyes—\$30,000 worth of them, it was discovered later. There was a check for \$60 and \$40 in bills besides the gems, but no cards or papers to identify the owner.

Robelin turned the property over to his superior officers at the station. They advertised. The result was that representatives of Mrs. A. Schwab of 318 West Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan, who had been on her way to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Kutsler, of Hammels, appeared and said that during Mrs. Schwab's journey to Hammels she had lost the bag and contents. Mrs. Schwab furnished a complete description of the property and her representatives got it.

Later these representatives found that Robelin was the man who had found the bag. Through authority of Mrs. Schwab they gave him the \$40 in cash and the \$60 check. Then they took him to a high-class New York tailor and ordered two suits of clothes with other accessories. Furthermore, they arranged for the two weeks' vacation for the brakeman.

But more was to come. The brakeman is now informed that if he desires he can have a life job at \$100 a month if he presents himself at any time at a certain establishment in Maiden Lane, the address of which is not divulged by those concerned.

BALLOON SAILING FOR LAHM TROPHY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An attempt to capture the Lahm cup is under way today. The balloon University City, piloted by John Berry, is trying to exceed the mark of 475 miles made by Capt. Charles De Forrest Chandler on Oct. 17, 1907. With Berry were Paul McCullough, his side in winning the recent Indianapolis race, and John S. Thurman of St. Louis, a novice.

The balloon was provisioned for 48 hours and equipped for flight in the upper air strata. The Lahm cup is a distance trophy governed by the Aero Club of America. It was offered to commemorate the victory of Lieut. Frank Lahm in the 1908 Gordon Bennett balloon race starting from Paris.

NEPONSET MUSIC LIST FOR TONIGHT

The program for the concert by the Municipal Band, under the leadership of Jacques Benavente, to be held at the Neponset playground tonight at 8 o'clock is as follows:

March, "Buelow," von Blon; overture, "Masaniello"; Auber; waltz, "Morning Journals"; Strauss; waltz, "Three Twins"; popular airs, "Paragon Park," "My Pony Boy," O'Donnell; piccolo solo, "Song of the Nightingale"; Filipovsky; Frank H. Eaton, selection, "Il Trovatore"; Verdi; intermezzo, "Hoop-e-Kack"; Allen; descriptive, "Return of the Scouts"; Clements' march, "Admiral"; Friedemann.

CONSERVE WATER IN SWAMPSOFT

SWAMPSOFT, Mass.—Since meters were installed 40 per cent less water is being used by the consumers of Swampscoft. A year ago the average daily consumption was 851,100 gallons, equivalent to 112 gallons per capita. Now the average daily consumption has dropped to 545,800 gallons a day, or an average of 70 gallons per capita, a saving of 42 gallons daily for each inhabitant.

RECEIVERS FOR SHOE FAIR.

George R. Nutter and Frank T. Hammond were today appointed by Judge Dodge in the United States circuit court as receivers of the World's Shoe and Leather Fair, a Maine corporation, giving an exhibition in Cambridge. The receivers are to continue the exhibition. It is believed funds will be realized to pay all claims.

LET BUILDING CONTRACT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Draper Company of Hopedale have awarded the J. W. Bishop Company of Boston the contract to build an addition 125 feet square and three stories high to their Hopedale street woolen plant, which will be used as a storehouse for looms.

PARADE IN MARLBORO.

MARLBORO, Mass.—The Italian speaking people are to have a street parade and fireworks celebration today so the street carnival will not open until tomorrow night and will continue through the week.

SPAIN IS MOBILIZING HER TROOPS RAPIDLY AGAINST THE MOORS

Five Thousand Leave Madrid Today to Reinforce General Marina for the Defense of Melilla.

MADRID—Five thousand Spanish soldiers left Madrid this morning to assist in putting down the rebellion among the tribesmen in the Rif country in Morocco, and the minister of war issued a statement that the mobilization of reinforcements is proceeding so rapidly that at least 24,000 troops will be transported this week.

General Marina, who is making a gallant defense against the tribesmen that are besieging Melilla, wired today that he expected a furious attack at any moment. Heavy bombardment of the Moorish position is in progress. There are but 8000 Spaniards in Melilla, and against the 20,000 tribesmen have risen in masses.

General Linares, minister of war, in an interview today announced that the reinforcements would soon bring General Marina's force up to 40,000 men, but on account of the extent of territory on the Rif coast to be covered, he considered it doubtful whether that number would suffice, and consequently the formation of new brigades would continue.

General Linares declared that General Marina enjoys the full confidence of the government and will remain in command.

The Madrid newspapers have been notified that hereafter they will not be allowed to print special despatches from the seat of war until their accuracy has been confirmed by the general staff.

Foreign correspondents are forbidden to telegraph any except official news.

TEACHES SWEDISH FOLK CITIZENSHIP

Worcester to Open School to Instruct the People From Scandinavia in Principles of American Government.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts, in conjunction with the Worcester City League, will conduct schools in Worcester, to assist the unnaturalized Swedish-speaking people to become citizens of the United States. These schools will be the first of their kind to be established in the United States.

The first to be established in Worcester will be Aug. 2, in the ward room of the Belmont Street Schoolhouse, when a course of instructions in the Swedish language in regard to naturalization and registration laws will be given to all persons desiring to become naturalized. The new card index system arranged by the state club will be used to procure the names of unnaturalized men, who will be called upon and induced to take this course of instructions.

The success of the school system in ward 2 will determine whether or not the system will be carried into the other wards.

Those in charge of founding the school system in Worcester consist of the officers of the city league, President George W. Forsberg, Secretary Martin Swanson, Treasurer Peter Swanson, Financial Secretary Martin Olin, and the executive committee, Hjalmar Johnson, Andrew P. Carlson and Victor E. Rosander.

LYNN YOUNG MEN POOL EARNINGS

LYNN, Mass.—More than 100 young men employed by the Lynn branch of the General Electric Company have formed a pool of their earnings and organized what is to be known as the Eastern Investment Company. The members have secured a charter of incorporation and propose to benefit their home city and realize handsome profits themselves.

The unprecedented demand for additional factory space and two-family dwellings, just prior to the present labor disturbances, brought about the formation of the company. So far as possible the money will be used in erecting new structures in Lynn. The investment committee consists of ex-Mayor Henry W. Eastman, chairman, Marshall E. Stimson, and for auditors, A. H. Bourke, Charles Nickerson and Frank Benoit.

ROOSEVELT PARTY NOW AT NAIROBI

MOMBASA, British East Africa—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and his party have returned to Nairobi and are now staying at Mr. McMillan's house. Mr. Roosevelt will take up his quarters at Government House on Wednesday.

He will attend various festivities, including races, a ball, a Masonic meeting and a public dinner.

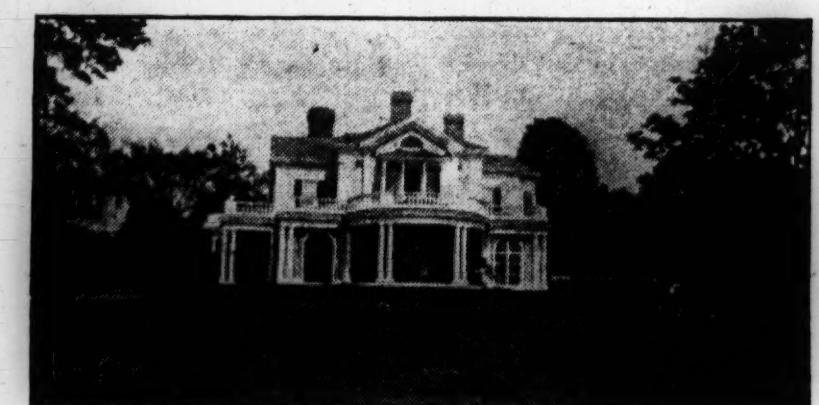
ITALY HONORS ANNIVERSARY.

WASHINGTON—The Italian government has designated the gunboat Calabria to visit San Francisco on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco bay, which is to be celebrated by the city of San Francisco in October.

RUSSIAN CONSUL ARRIVES.

NEW YORK—M. Pierre Rogovensky, recently appointed Russian consul-general at San Francisco, arrived here on the North German-Lloyd steamer George Washington, with his wife and family, en route for the West.

Mrs. Leiter Is Neighbor of the Taft Family



MRS. LEVI LEITER'S SUMMER HOME.

The well-known Chicago woman is this year spending the season in the residence owned by Dudley L. Pickman at Prides Crossing. The house has never before been rented.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter given to Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President.

It stands back from the roadway, and commands a good view of the ocean. Mrs. Leiter says that it is the best below the summer capital, and is the place where a reception was recently

UNITARIANS IN LYNN PREPARE TO ERECT CHURCH STRUCTURE

The Second Congregational Society Has Ground Nearly Ready for Building Edifice of Stone on Corner.

LYNN, Mass.—One of the most desirable residential estates in this city has been purchased and cleared and the preliminary plans of the architects approved for the erection of the new \$100,000 house of worship of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

At present the society occupies a severely plain and antiquated wooden edifice at Church and South Common streets, overlooking the common. The majority of its attendants reside in the shore front section of the city, and largely for that reason a site for the new church has been determined upon at Baltimore and Atlantic streets where John Albrecht homestead was formerly located.

A legacy of \$27,000 left by Charles H. Newhall was the nucleus of the building fund raised within a year by the Unitarians of Lynn. Of this amount \$20,000 is to go toward building the edifice and \$7,000 for the purchase of a pipe organ.

The new church edifice promises to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. It will be built of seamed face granite and limestone trimmings and shaped like the letter L with a square-topped tower where the two parts join. Church and parish house will be connected by a cloister and the main drive way will pass through it from Atlantic street into Baltimore street. The roofline is to be slate. The interior finish will be of limestone.

NEW TARGET SHIP IS NEARLY READY

Work is being rapidly pushed at the Charlestown navy yard on the construction of the new-style steel target for the fleet at Provincetown. It was launched at the yard late on Saturday. The target resembles a miniature battleship and is fitted with numerous air tight tanks to keep it above the surface.

The old gunboat Gloucester, which has been out of commission at the yard for some time, is being repaired preparatory to turning the ship over to the state of New York for use as a naval training ship. The Massachusetts naval brigade used the Gloucester for a training ship for several years and turned her over to the government last year. As soon as the ship is ready a detail of men from the New York naval brigade will come to Charlestown after her.

BAY STATE NAVAL MILITIA ON FLEET

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The 500 members of the naval brigade, M. V. M., who joined the Atlantic fleet Sunday for a week's tour of duty today are enjoying their first actual sea work of the year.

They are on board the Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Maine, Wisconsin and Ohio, and each ship received four officers and 58 men.

The entire organization was under command of Capt. J. B. Parker, brigade inspector.

The example of Admiral Schroeder, who accompanied Mrs. Schroeder to the Methodist Church, was followed Sunday by many of the 3000 sailors who were ashore. Others attended services aboard their respective ships.

GERMAN EMBASSY MOVES TODAY.

WASHINGTON—The charge d'affaires of the German embassy, Count Wedel, and the members of the embassy staff leave Washington today for Beverly Farms, where they will spend the summer.

JUSSERAND SAILS THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON—The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will leave Washington on Wednesday and sail for France Thursday from New York. They will be absent until the late fall.

BAZAAR TO BUY NEW FIRE BELL.

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The proceeds of the bazaar to be held at the home of Mrs. Hap Ward Aug. 3 will buy a new bell for the East Lynnfield fire house. Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Cora Eagleston and Mrs. F. Donovan have charge.

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"SUMMER CAPITAL" REUNION TO OCCUR DURING THIS WEEK

The President Will Not Join Family Until Congress Closes, but Helen and Professor More Will Return.

BEVERLY, Mass.—This is to be a reunion day with some of the members of President Taft's household at Beverly, but it has been fairly definitely stated that the President himself will not be here until after Congress adjourns. Helen Taft is expected home from her visit with Miss Eleanor Roelker at Newport. Prof. Lewis More, who has been at Biddeford Pond, Me., and whose wife has been

spells loss to the Indians and to the timbered regions within the reservations.

The forest service has been cutting the timber judiciously and conserving the stand, according to systematic principles; now that the cooperative plan is abandoned by Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, the control of these forests will pass into the hands of men who, not having knowledge of forestry, will, it is charged, permit indiscriminate cutting and wasteful logging methods.

The total which the forest service turned in to the Indian fund through sales of timber cut on reservation was remarkable, in view of the small amounts received from this source prior to the cooperative arrangement.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A NAVAL BLOUSE.

The naval blouse is an unquestioned favorite and can be used in various ways. It can be worn as illustrated or as shown in the back view and it makes a most satisfactory garment for tennis, for golf, for boating and all occasions of the sort and it also is much in demand for the college girl, who finds it available for a great many purposes. This one is made of white linen combined with blue and is exceedingly smart and attractive.



6396

Naval Blouse,

32 to 40 bust.

blue and is exceedingly smart and attractive.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 32 or 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 for collar and cuffs.

The pattern (6396) may be had in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PLAITED SKIRT WITH POINTED YOKE.

The yoke skirt is the latest favorite for young girls as well as for the grown-ups, and this one is simple and useful and adapted to a great many different materials.

The plain unbroken panels at front and back give long and becoming lines, while the yoke at the sides with the plaited portion below are arranged to give just the required hip effect. In the illustration, mo-hair is trimmed with stitched bands of the same and with buttons, but all seasonable materials are appropriate.

Crockery, china and glass specially adapted to seashore and country homes now being shown by the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co., 33 Franklin street, near the corner of Washington and Sumner streets. Besides these special lines, the standard specimens of china and glassware that have made this concern so favorably known among discriminating buyers have been augmented by recent importations.

PURE WATER BOTTLED AT THE SPRING IS REPUTATION CARRIED BY COHAS WATER.

The spring is located in the township of Londonderry, N. H., which is famous for its scenic beauty. The product of this spring may be ordered at its Boston offices, 5 Bromfield street. Call on the telephone, Main 2347-1.

CHOICE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, TYPICALLY ARRANGED BIBLE TEXTS AND ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC CARDS ARE TO BE FOUND IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, METROPOLITAN BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, OR AT 4 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MISSSES' STRAIGHT PLAITED SKIRT WITH POINTED YOKE, 14 AND 16 YEARS.

THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR THE 16-YEAR SIZE IS 7 YARDS 27, 4½ YARDS 44 OR 3½ YARDS 52 INCHES WIDE, WITH 1 YARD 27 INCHES WIDE FOR BANDS.

The pattern (6400) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age. Address as under No. 6396.

AS TO STARCHING.

Different materials require starch of varying strength, but experience and common sense alone will teach the right stiffness to make the starch.

It will depend on:

1. The degree of stiffness required, whether collars or lace.

2. On the material, thin fine kinds needing stiffer starch in proportion than those of a thick texture.

3. Whether the garment is dry or wet.

The wetter it is when dipped in the starch, the stiffer must be the starch to gain the desired result.

Two kinds of starch are used:

1. Boiled starch, with which to starch body linens, petticoats, common lace goods, muslins, table linens, chintz, etc.

2. Cold-water starch. For shirts, collars, cuffs, and stiff fronts. For the latter starch, the articles must first be washed and dried before being starched, then the material absorbs a greater amount of it, and gains in stiffness.

Also the grains of the starch not having burst owing to the application of heat, take up less room, as it were, so more starch can be taken up by the linen; then heat is applied by a hot iron, the grains swell and burst, and a great degree of stiffness is acquired.

To make the starch, buy good white starch, for inferior qualities are not worth buying.

RECIPE FOR COLD-WATER STARCH: Two table-spoonfuls of starch, one pint of cold water, one teaspoonful of dissolved borax, four drops of turpentine.

METHOD: Mix the starch with about half the water until it is quite free from lumps. Dissolve the borax in a table-spoonful of boiling water; add it to the starch, also the turpentine. Add the rest of the water, mix well and strain it through muslin to remove any specks.

RECIPE FOR BOILED STARCH: One table-spoonful of starch, half a teaspoonful of dissolved borax, shred of wax half an inch square, boiling and cold water.

METHOD: Mix the starch smooth with enough cold water to make it as thick as cream. Dissolve the borax in one table-spoonful of boiling water; add it to the starch, also the turpentine. Add the rest of the water, mix well and strain it through muslin to remove any specks.

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GATES SEES AN ERA OF PROSPERITY DUE FOR AMERICA SOON

Returning Banker Declares Years of Economy Will Be Succeeded by Unusual Industrial Activity.

TALKS ABOUT TARIFF

NEW YORK—John W. Gates has returned from six weeks' vacation abroad by the George Washington.

"Two years ago," said he, "I said that Americans were going to retrench and wear their old clothes. They have done so, and the money they saved has surprised them all, as is shown by bank deposits the country wide. Two years' economy in the United States means a world of money, and I believe the next four years will witness the greatest industrial development in this country that the world has ever seen."

Mr. Gates expressed himself in favor of free raw materials and subsidized steamship lines to all parts of the world. The reporters asked him about the refusal of the Paris Bourse to list Steel common.

"It will make no difference to the value of Steel stock whether it is listed or not," said Mr. Gates. "I understand that certain French bankers and steelmakers in France are opposed to its being listed, but I believe that it will come in time. At present I think that over \$250,000,000 of Steel common is being held in France. French investors cannot look to England or Germany to invest their capital and they have got all they want of Russian securities."

"America is the only country," said Mr. Gates, "in which French capitalists can invest safely. Frenchmen are contented with 4 per cent, as their average at home is very little over 3 per cent."

When asked for an opinion on the tariff Mr. Gates replied that he had been a Republican all his life, but he was surprised to find that he had gradually drifted toward free trade, and could see the value of opening up all the American workshops by letting in raw materials free.

"How about the Canadian lumber swamping the market?" he was asked.

"There is only a certain demand for lumber each year, and if the Canadians flooded our markets with lumber our forests would be standing and growing. The basic principle of all these economic questions is supply and demand."

"Wheat and cotton are in the same category. If they are scarce the prices are high. Supply and demand must govern these things eventually. I agree with Hancock, who was laughed at when he said tariff was purely a local issue only. I am from Texas, which has believed in free trade for years, and has just woken and wants protection. That is for rice, cotton and everything else she produces, and the whole of the South is the same."

"What do you think of the increasing restrictions on aliens here?" was asked.

"That has gone on and will go as long as grass grows and the world goes around," said Mr. Gates, "but for every undesirable alien turned back there will be 99 to take the vacant place. The United States has not been scratched yet. California, which is quite as large as Germany, has only 3,000,000 people, against Germany's 60,000,000. Texas, which is 25 per cent larger than France, has only 4,000,000, against France's 35,000,000."

SHIP INDRAMAYO BRINGS ODD LOAD

Big Cargo Being Unloaded Today at Mystic Docks Is Valued at More Than One Million Dollars.

Busily engaged today in unloading one of the oddest and most varied cargoes ever brought to this port from the far East, the British steamer Indramayo, Capt. E. H. Thirkell, is lying at pier 47, Mystic docks. Her load is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

There is more than 800 tons of freight on board, including hundreds of cases of Chinese curios, firecrackers, human hair, isinglass, chrome iron ore, nippinoid articles, bamboo, Chinese wine, cinnamon, pepper, spices, wool, fox and marmot skins, nut oil, tallow, albumen, tea, toys, beans, Chinese merchandise, preserved eggs and preserved fruits, rattans, slab tin, tapioca, sago flour, cube gambier, etc.

There are also 3530 pieces, 2631 ingots and 5129 slabs of copper, said to have been taken to Japan from this country and stored there to affect the market here.

The steamer's cargo will be distributed all over the country. Some of it is in bond for Canada and Cuba, while a large amount is going to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and as far west as San Francisco.

EXPLORE GREAT CAVERN SOON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Known for more than 100 years, but never yet explored, the great cavern at the bottom of Monte Sano's natural well, near Huntsville, Ala., will soon be visited by experienced guides and save explorers.

FRENCH HERO FUND TRUSTEES.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau's last official act was to announce the trustees of the Carnegie hero fund. Ex-President Loubet heads the list.

FARMING PROSPECT IN RHODE ISLAND IS PASSING THE WEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Agriculturists are offered attractions in Rhode Island equal if not superior to most of the great farming states of the middle West, according to Prof. George E. Adams, head of the department of agriculture at the Rhode Island State College.

"Very often the statement is made," said Professor Adams, "that the days of profitable farming in Rhode Island are past. The young man when asked why he doesn't stay on the farm, and the man when asked why he is dissatisfied with farm life, both state in most instances that farming would be all right if the big crops which the western farms turn out could be secured here."

"Such statements are made so often and in such varying forms that unconsciously we have come to believe that the return for the labor and time expended on the farms here is very poor in comparison with what the western farms pay the men who work them. The fault with such statements often comes from a lack of a proper appreciation of the comparisons which are made."

"The vastness of figures sometimes confuses us. Illinois, the great corn-producing state, with 9,000,000 acres devoted to the crop, which has produced annually for the last decade nearly 350,000,000 bushels, seems to the casual observer to so completely eclipse Rhode Island with her 10,000 acres producing 325,000 bushels, that he is usually convinced at once that the Rhode Island farmer has no possibility of entering into competition with the Illinoisan."

"But a careful analysis of the statistics shows that the farmer of this state has the better of the situation. A comparison of the average yield per acre and the average farm price per bushel for the two states for the four decades from 1867 to 1906 shows results which should not discourage the corn grower of Rhode Island."

"Stated in dollars per acre, Illinois has returned to her farmers from each acre of corn during each of the four decades an average each year of \$10.05, \$9.65, \$9.82 and \$11.76. During the same period the Rhode Island farmer's corn has returned him an average per acre of \$27.62, \$23.82, \$20.70 and \$22. Stated in another way, for each dollar per acre which the Illinois farmer has received from 1867 to 1906, the Rhode Island farmer has received \$2.30."

"The analysis of figures given by the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture for the past 40 years will fail to substantiate the statements that either acre for acre of improved farm lands the yields are decreasing or that the return for the labor expended is growing smaller in comparison with that obtained from the land in other states."

"Today there are many idle acres within the confines of Rhode Island which could be made to yield good profits if a well defined type of farming were practised and modern methods pursued. Farming is a business and should be considered as such as much as any other work requiring the investment of an equal amount of capital. To the man who will apply business principles there has been, is now and will be profit in farming."

ARMY REWARDS HEROIC DEEDS

Certificates of Merit Given to Fourteen U. S. Soldiers for Acts of Valor Under Trying Circumstances.

WASHINGTON—Certificates of merit have been awarded by the war department to 14 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regular army for exceptional gallantry or meritorious service performed between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909. The names of the men to whom the awards are made, and the services rendered, as follows: Corporal Roy F. Cox, signal corps, rescuing a civilian stormbound in the wilds of Alaska; Corp. George E. Campbell, company E, twenty-third United States in-fantry, and Private James Fisher, twenty-second United States infantry, capture of outlaw chief Faustino Abien, island of Leyte, Philippines; Sergt. Warren E. Dewey, eleventh United States cavalry, capturing armed deserter; Corp. William F. Gannon and Private Frederick Hennecke, twelfth United States infantry, standing in open to stop fire of Philippine constabulary, which was firing on the twelfth, mistaking it for enemy. These receive the certificate for rescuing persons from the water: Julius Jackson, a colored soldier of the twenty-fifth infantry; Arthur D. Keeney of the eighth infantry, Corp. John P. O'Keefe of the second infantry, Sergt. Ole B. Oleson of the third infantry, and Sergt. Clyde Stewart of the seventh infantry.

The peculiar shape of the irregular triangles of ground taken over by the city for the site of the building, and the apparent necessity of clearing at least one or more streets in order to get a sufficient ground area to carry out the idea of the original project of the structure, made the problem of the most suitable design a very involved one. It was felt necessary, at the same time, to have the exterior of the building conform to a degree with the arrangement of the other municipal structures already clustered about City Hall Park.

The low, old-fashioned, but very dignified and beautiful City Hall had to be taken into consideration, the new Hall of Records at Chambers and Center streets, and the probable plans to be adopted for the new court house, which will undoubtedly be put up in the park within a few years. But the problem has been solved to the complete satisfaction of the city governments and the experts whose assistance it enlisted.

The building will face Center street on the long side of the triangle, flanked by

Excavation for New York's Twelve-Million Dollar Municipal Building Foundations Now Under Way

Magnitude of New York's Huge Municipal Building Shown by Its Dimensions

The foundation contract is the biggest ever awarded in this country for a single building not only in estimated cost but also in amount of earth to be excavated and of concrete to be used.

Estimated cost of foundation \$1,500,000.

Estimated cost of labor on foundation work alone, \$500,000.

Total to be excavated, 140,000 cubic yards (50,000 cubic yards under water).

Total concrete to be used for forming piers, 50,000 cubic yards.

Seventy thousand barrels of cement to be used on foundations of the building alone.

Depth of foundation approximately 130 feet (greatest depth for a building).

Depth below water over 90 feet. Height of building from curb to top of tower, 550 feet.

Height from curb to main cornice, 337 feet.

Area of basement over two acres. Number of stories in main building, 25.

Area of building at first floor, 48,000 square feet.

Total office area in building, including tower, 651,000 square feet.

Chambers street will run through the building, forming the only arched street in New York. The arch over Chambers street will be three stories high.

In the basement will be a terminal station for Brooklyn bridge trains and trolley cars in conjunction with a subway station.

Minimum time required for finishing building, three years.

Minimum time required for foundation, one year.

Number of elevators, 32. Number of staircases, 4.

Width of Center street front of building, 448 feet; of Park row front, 581 feet; of Duane street front, 339 feet; of Tryon row front, 71 feet.

BASIMENT OF BUILDING COVERS TWO ACRES OF SPACE.



PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

The wide separation of city departments in office quarters has made a sufficiently large structure desirable. This consolidation will be effected when the floor space in the structure pictured above is assigned.

Duane street and Park row. The square, plain front of general French Renaissance style, supported by a long row of 50-foot pillars, will be pierced in the middle by Chambers street, which will run directly through the building in an arcade. This will be the only completely arched street in the city. Its width, both roadway and sidewalks, will not be interfered with, the building being simply built over the street. From Broadway the ornate tower, not unlike that of the City Hall, surrounded by a pillared canopy, will tower as the spire of old Trinity did at the mouth of the canyon of Wall street. Before it was overshadowed by the surrounding skyscrapers.

By act of the Legislature the bridge department will have charge of the construction of the building, the awarding of contracts, and the general supervision of the work with the architects.

While there will be no physical connection between the new building and the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn bridge, a plan is being considered for running the surface cars over the bridge under the building in a loop. The terminal of the so-called subway loop lines which will run over the Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges will be in the basement of the structure. The construction of this subway, which it has been estimated will cost at least \$10,000,000, has been delayed to await the commencement of work on the building, although the greater part of the route running under Center street is practically completed.

The new building will be 25 stories high in its main elevation, with an eight-story tower under the ornamental canopy. With the pinnacles, this will give an entire height of 550 feet. As already stated in the architects' prospectus the lower part of the building will be extensively arched, giving a large number of entrances on the street level. There will be 21 office floors, with a utilization capacity of 31,000 square feet on each floor, or a total office area of 651,000 square feet. There are few buildings in the world that can boast of figures like these. The new terminal building of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company is perhaps the most important competitor in this feature.

The building will actually occupy the ground bounded by Duane and Center streets and Park and Tryon rows. New Rude street, which ran between Duane and Center parallel to Chambers, will be wiped off the city map when the building is up. The lot contains approximately 70,000 square feet.

The building will be carried to and from their desks by no less than 32 elevators, the largest number ever installed in any building.

The foundation company which laid the caissons under the Singer building has received the contract for the foundations on a bid of \$1,443,447. And in its caissons the new building will also be remarkable. The ground at the site is very sandy and uncertain and the supports will have to be run down to rock level. It is now estimated that the caissons will be over 100 feet deep. The contract says that the foundations must be completed by May 1 of next year. In a

little over two years later the building will be completed.

The total cost of the building must necessarily be estimated tentatively at this time, few of the details having been decided upon. The architects have submitted estimates on different methods of construction, including both a white marble and granite shell. It has been practically decided, however, that the exterior walls will be of granite.

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BAY STATE LEADS THE UNION IN GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Commonwealth Has Three Hundred and Seventeen That Contain Upward of Five Thousand Books Each.

MOST CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON—The state of Massachusetts, with an aggregate of 317 libraries that contain upward of 5000 volumes each, stands preeminent among all the commonwealths of the country in the number of public, society, college and school institutions of this type. The books per capita number 269, also a top figure.

These facts are shown by the bulletin which the United States bureau of education has just issued giving statistics relative to libraries of that size and character.

For the year 1908 there were 2298 such libraries in this country with an aggregate of 55,350,000 volumes, and 1080 of these reported having 11,239,000 unbound pamphlets; 2025 libraries reported an increase in the year of 3,558,343 volumes, 1261 libraries issued 5,508,020 borrowers' cards, 1384 libraries issued 75,000,000 volumes outside, and 645 libraries issued 17,345,000 books to children.

During the year 19,880,000 visitors were tallied in the reading rooms of 581 libraries.

Of libraries having 1000 or more volumes there were last year 5640, and they had an aggregate of 62,628,541 volumes. Estimating the population of the United States as 86,000,000, there were 15,416 persons to each library and 75 bound volumes to every 100 persons.

A revelation of the report is the fact that of the 2298 libraries of the land reporting having 5000 volumes and over, 1100 of them, containing 28,000,000 volumes, or about one-half of them, are in the North Atlantic division of states, embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts characteristically leads all the states in the Union reporting 317 such libraries on nearly 14 per cent, having an aggregate of 7,841,059 volumes.

BOSTON SCHOOLS BEING ENLARGED

New Accommodations Will Be Completed by September for Three Thousand Additional Pupils.

Three new schools and 20 portable schoolhouses will afford accommodation for 3000 additional pupils when the school term opens in September in Boston. The schoolhouse commission will complete the Bishop Cheverus School at East Boston, the Edward Everett at Dorchester and the Nathan Hale at Roxbury.

Additional room is now being made in the Mechanics Building for the High School of Commerce, and half of the Sarah J. Baker School at Roxbury will be used for the Girls' High School of Practical Arts. To offset this change at the Sarah J. Baker School, six portable buildings will be set up in the Lewis Street yard at Roxbury.

The Lyceum Hill Building, Dorchester, will be used to accommodate the first-year classes of the Dorchester High and Girls' High schools. The 168 pupils of the abandoned Way Street Primary School will be quartered in the Pierpont School on Hudson street. Work is now progressing on the Winthrop School, Roxbury, to make room for the first-year boys of the English High School.

ITALIANS EAGER TO SEE CRUISER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Italians of Providence are making elaborate preparations to welcome the Italian cruiser *Etruria* to this harbor Sept. 5, and also to observe the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus Oct. 12.

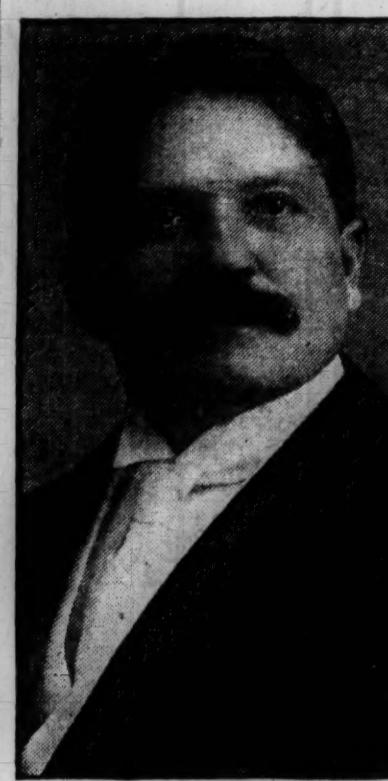
The Union and Benevolencia Society, the oldest Italian organization in Providence, has sent out an appeal to all the other societies urging them to instruct their respective presidents to attend a meeting to be held next Sunday morning, when both events will be fully discussed and preparations made to observe them in a fitting manner.

BEST INVESTMENT TOLD BY OIL KING

CLEVELAND, O.—The best investment any of us can make in this world is to set about each day doing something, however small or large, that will cheer the pathway of some one else."

This is what John D. Rockefeller told the Sunday School classes at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church when he was called upon to talk to them. It was the first address Mr. Rockefeller had made in the church since his arrival home, a month ago. The talk covered many subjects, including golf and cheerfulness.

Congress Waterways Board Will Sail Soon to Examine Europe's Rivers and Canals



(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

SAMUEL H. PILES.

Senator from Washington, a prominent member of committee to aid waterways legislation.

WASHINGTON—The congressional waterways commission of 10 members will sail soon for a two months' trip in Europe to investigate the canals and rivers of the old country.

The Senate's commissioners are Burton of Ohio, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Smith of Michigan, Lorimer of Illinois, Piles of Washington, Simmons of North Carolina and Clarke of Arkansas. Those from the House are Alexander of New York, Stevens of Minnesota, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Sparkman of Florida and Moon of Tennessee. Mr. Lorimer was originally named as a commissioner of the House, where he was then serving. He will not accompany his colleagues, but may join them in about a month. Mr. Clarke of Arkansas will not go at all. That leaves a party of 10.

They are not charged with formulating legislation, and, except as individual members of their respective branches of Congress, have no authority to propose bills for the improvement of waterways in compliance with ideas they gather while abroad. But it is expected that Congress, in making up river and harbor appropriations hereafter, will be guided by their recommendations.

WHERE TWO-CENT POSTAGE EXTENDS

The Territory Now Open to the Standard United States Letter Rate Includes Many Foreign Countries.

The great number of inquiries made daily at the Boston postoffice regarding the countries to which letters may be sent at the rate of 2 cents an ounce shows that there is considerable ignorance on the point. The list of places now reached by the 2-cent rate is given by the postal authorities substantially as follows:

All sections of the United States including Porto Rico and Hawaii, the Philippine archipelago, Guam, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), the canal zone, which includes all the territory purchased from the Republic of Panama with the islands in the bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco; Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, the United States post office at Shanghai, China; matter addressed to officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, wherever situated; England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Germany when the letters are addressed via steamers sailing direct to Germany.

WIDER MARKETS SOUGHT BY SPAIN

MADRID, Spain—Spain has started a campaign to open up the South American markets. The negotiations which the ministry of finance is conducting with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are based on favorable terms for the admission of Catalan textiles, canned and preserved goods from Galicia into those countries in return for concessions on articles not produced in Spain.

Spain purposes to make advances for a similar treaty to Mexico, and it is likewise hoped that a better commercial arrangement is possible with the United States.

WINTHROP AFTER A MODERN BRIDGE

The Saratoga steel bridge which connects Winthrop with East Boston may be replaced by a modern structure. It is understood that Alderman Giblin will introduce into the Boston board of aldermen an order providing for a new bridge. Selectman Keenan said: "The present bridge is in very poor shape, so I have been informed. A new bridge is needed. One of either granite or concrete such as the metropolitan improvement commission approved would be the kind of structure to replace the present one. The present bridge is inadequate for present day needs."

EFFORT TO RELIEVE COURT CONGESTION IS NOW UNDER WAY

Commission Is Considering the Best Methods of Expediting Hearing of Delayed Civil Suits.

DOCKET IS CLOGGED

The commission appointed to devise means for the speedy administration of justice in civil suits in Massachusetts is confronted with a problem of no small magnitude. The civil dockets of the superior court in many counties, particularly Suffolk, are in a condition of extreme congestion, owing to the piling up of suits.

If no new ones were to be introduced for a period of two years, it would, according to authoritative statements, take over that time to dispense with those already in hand. But the number of new suits entered each year in the superior court outnumbers the old ones disposed of.

The older suits are given precedence over those newly brought. The latter, therefore, are often delayed years before they get a chance for a hearing. It often takes upward of two years before a suit is brought up for jury trial after it has been placed on the docket.

Although the delays of this procedure may be avoided by submitting to trial by a judge alone, few avail themselves of this means of hastening the settlement of their differences.

The commission which is expected to submit a remedy for this condition is composed of Robert M. Morse, Judge W. C. Wait of the superior court and Charles B. Barnes, Jr.

The commissioners serve without compensation, and are to make their report to the Legislature by Jan. 10, 1910. They are to consider the advisability of constituting new courts, or enlarging or altering the jurisdiction and powers of existing courts.

The reclassification or grouping of certain kinds, such as putting equity, divorce and probate appeals into one court, has been proposed.

The commission is to consider the expediency of permitting the examination of parties and witnesses at an early stage of judicial proceedings. This is urged by some lawyers as a way of expediting compromises and settlements of cases by litigants. Many believe more judges will be necessary.

"In Europe as well as America the multi-millions are becoming the most unpopular class, no matter how their millions were acquired. We cannot forgive a Carnegie, a Rothschild or a Rockefeller. The press denounces or slanders these rich men, the pulpit joins in the hue and cry, and legislation is increasingly aimed at them. It seems to me that if all this is based on a desire for the public good we are taking only half measures, that will fail of accomplishing the desired result."

"Incoime and inheritance taxes, that do not take 100 per cent will still leave something; and prices can be raised so that they will be more or less distributed among the entire community."

"Why not strike at the root? Let a government commission investigate the estates of every real or suspected millionaire and confiscate to public uses or amusements all the excess over \$1,000,000 in each case. This could be repeated each three years till the instinct of accumulation beyond that sum was destroyed."

"If this did not bring about absolute plenty and happiness for the masses, the exemption could be reduced to \$100,000—then to \$10,000, then to the average wealth of the entire community—which would be the most logical position, but only in extreme cases of emergency would we work with any one but our own men."

"A train order cut the conversation off. The articulation was perfect, loud and clear, and the man at my side said: 'We have never had any delay or mistake taking the system.'"

"It works perfectly," he replied.

"This is the third division, and the circuit extends from North Platte to Sydney, and I can call every station into the circuit in 18 seconds. Any inexperienced person can take an important order, but only in extreme cases of emergency would we work with any one but our own men."

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

Property in the Back Bay assessed for \$56,000 has been sold. It is located at 337 Commonwealth avenue, and was purchased by Alfred Hemenway from Edmund K. Baker. It comprises a four-story octagon front brick house, occupying 2988 square feet of land. Of the assessors' value, \$29,000 is on the land.

BROOKLINE.

Galen L. Stone has sold to Isabel Fahey Lombard, wife of Percival H. Lombard, a lot on Lee street, Brookline, containing about 67,761 square feet. The lot has a frontage of 200 feet on Lee street. Mr. and Mrs. Lombard will later erect a fine residence.

Galen L. Stone has also sold to William Almy a part of the property in Brookline recently purchased by him from the estate of George F. Fabyan. He conveys to Mr. Almy about five acres of land with the house, stable and greenhouse bounded by Warren street, and a new street which is to be laid out at once.

DORCHESTER.

Stephen E. Hadley et al have transferred 18 Hinckley street to Anne F. Brady. The estate consists of a frame house and 3200 square feet of land, all of which are assessed for \$6000.

At the corner of Batchelder and Marsh-

EXPERT ADVISES POTATO SOCIETY

Amherst Professor Tells Seven Hundred Boys and Girls How to Grow Tuber for Prize Contest.

AMHERST, Mass.—Instructions have been sent the 7000 members of the Potato Club in western Massachusetts by Prof. W. R. Hart of the Agricultural College, as superintendent of division J of the Hampshire Agricultural Society boys' and girls' contest on how to compete for premiums.

The society offers this year a first premium and 10 second premiums for classes one to four inclusive, a first premium and second premium in classes five and six, and a first and a second premium in classes seven to 12 inclusive.

The classes are: First, longest yard of marketable potatoes; second, best peck of potatoes; third, best plate of seven specimen potatoes; fourth, largest potato; fifth, best dish of potato salad; sixth, best dish of mashed potatoes; seventh, best judging of fine stock by person under 14 years; eighth, best judging of fine stock by person under 18 years; ninth, best judging of poultry by person under 18 years; tenth, best judging of grain and vegetables by person under 14 years; twelfth, best judging of grain and vegetables by person under 18 years.

The potatoes exhibited as cooked must be of those raised from the seed furnished by Professor Hart and planted and cultivated by the person making the exhibit.

In the cooking contest water, stove and oil will be supplied at the fair grounds. First premiums are \$1, and second premiums are 50 cents.

Professor Hart has an experiment club of 20 members who will report the results of their season's work at an exhibition to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College Sept. 25, when the club will be entertained at dinner and premiums awarded for the largest hill of potatoes and for the largest yield from a single potato.

TAKES RELIGION AROUND WORLD

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brown of Montclair, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, accompanied by his wife, will leave tomorrow on a trip around the world.

Dr. Brown will be the representative of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions at the quarter-centennial of the Protestant missions in Korea. He will travel via San Francisco and will visit also China and Japan. He will travel over the new railroads in China and make connections with the Trans-Siberian railway to reach Europe. He expects to make the globe encircling trip in a little over four months.

CAPTAIN SAVORY TO RETIRE SOON

Capt. George E. Savory, who has been property clerk for the Boston police department for the past 35 years, will retire on Sept. 1 and take up civil life by managing in person his large sheep ranch in Virginia.

Captain Savory will be succeeded by Lieut. George Seales, whose duties will be taken over by John W. Pyne, formerly Superintendent Pierce's stenographer, in which capacity Patrolman Arthur J. Putman will act. Pyne will be a sergeant, and will hereafter attend to the superintendent's correspondence.

PITTSBURG IRON MEN WIN RAISE

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Iron puddlers of the Pittsburgh district, who organized as the Sons of Vulcan, served notice on July 1 on the Oliver Iron & Steel Company and the A. M. Byers Company that they would strike Aug. 1 unless an increase of 12½ cents a ton was granted.

When the puddlers went to draw their pay Saturday they found the increased pay in their envelopes. The old scale had expired June 30, but the men had continued at work until the new scale could be arranged.

field streets, numbered 57 on the former and 35 on the latter. John F. Culkin transfers to Joseph A. Borre et al. a frame house and 2891 square feet of land. The estate has a total valuation of \$4300.

EAST BOSTON.

Thomas O. McNamee has sold for Oscar O. Gould the property 140 Saratoga street. It consists of a frame dwelling, occupying 2500 square feet. The lot has a frontage of 200 feet on Lee street. Mr. and Mrs. Lombard will later erect a fine residence.

Galen L. Stone has also sold to William Almy a part of the property in Brookline recently purchased by him from the estate of George F. Fabyan. He conveys to Mr. Almy about five acres of land with the house, stable and greenhouse bounded by Warren street, and a new street which is to be laid out at once.

NORTH END.

John Ritchie et al. Margaret R. Goldwait and Mary B. Starrett et al., have conveyed to Joseph Paul the property at 11 to 13 Charter street, taxed for \$16,000. The property includes a 3½-story brick house, occupying 2000 square feet, the latter rated at \$900. The price paid was \$15,250.

SOUTH END.

Title to 988 Tremont street, has passed from Mary Ford et al. to Cornelius Fogarty. There is a four-story brick house, with 1400 square feet of land, all taxed for \$6400, of which \$2400 is on the land.

STEPHEN E. HADLEY et al have transferred 18 Hinckley street to Anne F. Brady. The estate consists of a frame house and 3200 square feet of land, all of which are assessed for \$6000.

At the corner of Batchelder and Marsh-

EXPERT ADVISES POTATO SOCIETY

Western State Pays Off More Than Seventeen Thousand Farm Mortgages During the Last Year.

GOVERNOR DRINKS FROM GOURD CUP

Plain Joe Brown of Georgia, who as Governor of that commonwealth succeeds the year 1908 there were 17,900 farm mortgages paid off and canceled, representing a value of \$126,357,791, and 16,668 new farm mortgages were recorded, representing a value of \$36,432,657, leaving a tidy balance of about \$90,000,000 to the credit of prosperity. In 1907 there were 17,451 mortgages recorded, representing a value of \$34,903,848, and 19,632, representing a value of \$26,881,000 canceled.

During the year 1908 the assessed value of improved farm property in the state was \$145,032,000, an increase from \$126,366,225 in 1907, which was very good for a panic year. During the same time the assessed value of unimproved farm property increased from \$16,651,469 in 1907 to \$19,963,321.

The population of Nebraska is now about 1,250,000 and the assessed wealth is \$345,365,818, an average of nearly \$276 per capita, men, women and children. The area of the state is about 50,000,000 acres, of which 35,000,000 can be cultivated, but only 2,178,773 are now under the plow.

During the past year Nebraska has advanced from the fourth to the third place in the list of corn producers, having passed Missouri by 2,000,000 bushels, and has advanced to the fourth place among the wheat producing states.

PRISONERS GIVEN WORK ON A FARM

KANSAS CITY—For three months Kansas City has been trying an experiment. The municipality bought a farm a few miles south of the city, near the suburb known as Lees, and sent there a number of its workhouse prisoners to do something more useful than a few hours of stone-breaking every day. The experiment proved so successful that the city now is enlarging the farmhouse to a capacity of 50. The prisoners wear no leg irons or marked suits. Some of the guards carry no weapons. The men appear to like the outdoor work and to appreciate the seclusion they have from the eyes of the curious.

MACHINE COUNTS MINE CAGE TRIPS

An instrument is being used in one of the South African mines which automatically keeps a record of the cage or skip journeys as well as the signals given in the shaft and in the engine-room, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A band of paper ruled off into time spaces is marked by a small disc provided with a needle at one side. While the skip or cage is in motion the disc travels over the cylinder, marking its record. When the signal bell is sounded the needle is caused to perforate the paper once for each ring of the bell.

NAGEL IN PROBE AT ELLIS ISLAND

NEW YORK—Secretary Charles Geiger of commerce and labor, was at Ellis Island today to look into the causes for the unusual number of deportations from this port of late.

Secretary Nagel also investigated the complaint made by men in charge of the deportation of aliens that they are now working from 10 to 17 hours daily, and although officially known as "watchmen," have to do the full work of inspectors at a salary of \$840 a year, while the inspectors get \$1600.

FIRST HEBREW DAILY PAPER

NEW YORK—The first daily printed in this country in pure Hebrew has appeared on the east side. There are four dailies printed in Yiddish but the new daily is of a higher class linguistically. It is called *H'Yom* and is published at 56 and 58 Canal street.

CANADA ENTERING NEW SHIPPING ERA

The Exclusion Laws Against Foreign Coastwise Vessels Became Operative in Nova Scotia Also This Month.

The shipping interests of Canada, and of Nova Scotia particularly, regarded July 1 as the dawn of a new era of mercantile marine prosperity, for on that day the exclusion laws against foreign coastwise shipping became completely operative, says the New York Maritime Register.

During the past six months only foreign vessels of a gross tonnage above 1500 have been allowed to operate between Canadian ports, the lesser foreign registered craft being excluded after Jan. 1. An order in council of last December exempting the larger class from the restriction became inoperative recently, and makes necessary the abandonment of a lucrative business by scores of Norwegian steamers or a registry at them at some Canadian or British port.

The effects of the partial operations of the embargo upon foreign coastwise shipping have already been favorably felt in the provinces. Idle bottoms have been resurrected from desuetude. Canadian shipping engaged in traffic elsewhere has been attracted home, and a number of new vessels are being built. Already the first steel ship ever built in the maritime provinces is in course of construction at Yarmouth.

Only a decade ago Canada ranked fourth among the maritime nations of the world; today she is in tenth place.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Fine home on lake Erie, town of Bratenahl, suburb of Cleveland, O., 6 miles from city. O. C. 1000 square feet from front, 1000 square feet from rear, 20 acres land situated on lake; grand old trees; house and barn both have electricity; utility well; water; 1000 square feet of porch; large water drain; reinforced retaining wall in front of lake shore home; owned deceased; must settle estate. VILLA HEDGES, Bratenahl Hall & Co., 384 Boylston St.

ROOM AND BOARD

STUDENTS and Tourists coming to Boston during summer will find comfortable rooms at moderate rates, in the vicinity of the English Cemetery, Cemetery of Music, New York City, or Gratzor, etc. MRS. E. W. FROST, 306 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ROOMS, and board if desired, in a refined suburban home; 7 minutes walk from station. 2 1/2 miles from Grand Central station. New York City, or get information, permanent or temporary, by telephone. Address MRS. H. F. JOHNSON, Home Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, corner 97th Street—Delightful summer home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service; large sunroom; roof. A. R. DICK.

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., No. 125 Front, opposite 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; connected; single rooms; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rooms central, very comfortable; good cooking; convenient to the Royal and Sci. Societies. PARKHOUSE, 14 Northumberland St.

NEWLY furnished room, good closet, running water; meals if desired; tourists permanent. HOLBROOK, 426 Mass. Ave.

SWAMPSCOTT—Furnished rooms to let for August; full view of boulevard; house overlooking bay. 11 Cliffside Ave.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL.

ROOMS TO RENT, with use of bath, Harvard, 1000 Boylston St., Boston. 25th Street; telephone 3002-3.

372 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; moderate prices; tourists or permanent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS wanted near Cisco bay; farm and seashore combined; large room, good table board; terms reasonable. For further information address MRS. C. J. GATCHELL, North Harpswell, Me.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED; beautiful grounds, table d'hôte, golf, tennis, tennis and boating. Address B. J. Monitor Office.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOW PRICE, COOL, COZY HEMENWAY TERRACE.

TO LET or lease, until June 26, 1910, 2 perfect order, hot water, always; in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fens. Apply C. M. Monitor Office.

IN 2-FAMILY HOME, suite of 5 rooms; bath; perfect improvements. 253 Westville St., Dorchester; telephone 1202-5 Dor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

EDUCATIONAL

HARVARD GRADUATE, 1907, speaking French and German; good floor; in perfect order; hot water; always; in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fens. Apply C. M. Monitor Office.

LEATHER FINISH

ENAMELAC LEATHER FINISH in five colors makes old leather new in your furniture; \$1 per can; ask your dealer or send direct. ENAMELAC VARNISH CO., 75 Main St., Racine, Wis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

WE WANT you to call at our store for free sample of the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Arden* developed paper; prints quickly and with great contrast.

F. T. KING & CO. 23 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WAXED PAPER

WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE—20 large sheets mailed on receipt of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1. 12½ oz. L. L. KE. L. 17 Merchants Row, Boston. Telephone 2003-3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

TRADERS WAITING FOR ACTION UPON STEEL DIVIDEND

Market Dull and Irregular
and Business Continues on
a Rather Small Scale Pending
Developments.

LOCALS UNSTEADY

The New York market today was what the professionals were pleased to call a "waiting" one. In fact, it seems to have been marking time for some weeks past. The factors most dwelt upon were the probable action of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation tomorrow regarding the dividend on the common stock, the crop outlook and the tariff probabilities.

The price movements today indicated that the street did not have a very definite idea as to whether the dividend on Steel common would be increased or not. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and Steel itself showed little change. There is diversity of opinion regarding the dividend matter. Some of the traders think that the rapid rise the stock has had indicates clearly that the dividend will be increased to a 4 per cent basis. The more conservative interests say that it would not be good policy to increase the rate at least until the earnings of the corporation were back to the point they were before the panic even though business has been expanding rapidly.

So far as the crops are concerned little fear is expressed as to the outcome of the harvest but until the August report of the government is issued some of the larger interests are inclined to postpone taking aggressive action one way or the other marketplace. The tariff is daily becoming less an influential factor in the trading.

Steel common opened unchanged at 71 1/4, sagged off to 70 1/2 and recovering the loss held around 71. There was some activity in American Smelting. It opened up 1/4 at 95 1/2 and after declining under 95 rose to 95 1/2. Amalgamated Copper at 84 1/2 was up 1/4 at the opening. It declined to 83 1/2 and recovered to 84 during the first sales. Central Leather displayed the greatest strength of the industrials, advancing from 32 1/2 to 33 1/2 during the

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

Open. High. Low. Sale

Amal Copper..... 44 1/4 44 1/4 43 1/2 43 1/2

Am Beet Sugar..... 46 1/4 46 1/4 46 1/4 46 1/4

Am Car & Found..... 62 1/2 62 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2

Am C & F. P. 119 119 119 119

Am Cotton Oil.... 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2

Am Ics Securities... 40 40 37 37

Am Locomotive.... 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Am Loon P. 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2

Am Smelt & Re. 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

Am Smelt & Re. P. 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2

Am St. Fr. new.... 15 55 54 54

Am Sugar..... 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2

Am Tel & Tel. 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2

Anaconda..... 49 49 48 48

Atchison..... 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2

Balt & Ohio..... 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2

Bir Rap. Transf. 78 78 77 77

Canadian P. & W. 186 1/2 186 1/2 186 1/2 186

Cen Leather..... 32 1/2 33 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2

Ches & Ohio..... 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2

Chi & Alton..... 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2

Chi & W. B. 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

Chi Fuel & Irons.... 44 44 43 43

Chi Gas..... 140 140 140 140

Corn Products..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Den & Hudson.... 192 1/2 192 1/2 192 1/2 192 1/2

Den & Rio Grande.... 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

Den & Rio Grande.... 36 36 36 36

General Electric.... 167 167 166 166

Gl Nor p. 151 151 150 150

Gl Nor Re. etc.... 76 76 75 75

Illinois Central.... 155 1/2 155 1/2 155 1/2 155

Interborough-Met. p. 155 1/2 155 1/2 155 1/2 155

Kan City So. 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2

Kansas & Texas.... 42 1/2 42 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2

Louis & Nash.... 142 142 142 142 142

Missouri Pacific.... 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2

Montana Lead.... 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

N. R. of M. 2d prof.... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

N. Y. Central.... 126 1 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2

N. Y. N. H. & H.... 168 1/2 168 1/2 168 1/2 168 1/2

Nor & Western.... 94 94 94 94

Northern Pa. 153 1/2 153 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2

Northwestern.... 185 1/2 185 1/2 185 1/2 185 1/2

Ontario & Western.... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2

Pennsylvania.... 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2

People's Gas.... 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2

Pressed Steel Car.... 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2

Pullman.... 129 129 129 129

Reading.... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Rock Island.... 34 34 34 34

Rock Island.... 38 1/2 38 1/2 37 37

Roku.... 100,000 100,000

Other income.... 100,000 100,000

Other income.... 1,252,623 1,252,623

Taxes, etc.... 325,773 291,186

Balance.... 3,123,008 2,708,322

Other income.... 100,000 100,000

Charged, etc.... 1,250,475 1,255,253

Preferred divs.... 840,000 840,000

Bal. for com.... 1,130,475 715,253

The foregoing balance available for the common stock is equal to 3.76 per cent on the \$30,000,000 outstanding, as compared with 2.38 per cent in the year previous.

The indicated net showing of the Kansas City Southern was largely the result of greater economies being exercised in the cost of transportation, the amount of that item having been curtailed by a liberal figure, as compared with the year previous.

It is stated by those thoroughly in touch with Kansas City Southern affairs that the property has been fully maintained during the year, while at the same time considerable improvement work has been effected. It will be recalled that during the first six months of the fiscal year just closed the company more than earned the full year's preferred stock dividend.

Not long ago President Edson stated that the company was in an excellent state of operating efficiency and that as soon as business conditions assumed a more normal level, earnings would show an appreciable gain. He also asserted that his road's present facilities were sufficiently adequate to take care of a considerably larger volume of traffic.

No doubt future operations of the company will prove noteworthy, as the traffic agreement with the Harriman lines is bound to be productive of gratifying results.

The amount of additional business the road will receive from this source is, as has been stated by us heretofore, in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 per annum.

In view of the fact that this agreement was entered into during a period of rather poor business conditions, it has not yet become possible to judge accurately the exact extent of new business that will accrue to the Kansas City Southern when the business situation becomes normal. No doubt as soon as the crops begin to move to market freely, a decided improvement will be noted in the Kansas City Southern's revenue over current reports.

June earnings of the company exhibited a gain of about \$150,000 in gross and \$98,000 in net, as compared with the corresponding month of 1908. Taxes, however, were somewhat curtailed for the month, resulting in an expansion of more than \$10,000 in operating income.

The operating ratio for June was 60.74 per cent, as compared with 67.18 per cent in June a year ago. For the fiscal period the operating ratio was 61.14 per cent, contrasted with 66.27 per cent in the year previous.

The foregoing ratios reflect distinctly more effective operation during the late fiscal year period than in 1908, especially as the improvement was so largely gained through the medium of smaller transportation costs, in the face of approximately the same volume of business done.

A short time ago it was rumored that the Kansas City Southern contemplated the declaration of an initial dividend on its common stock. Those well informed with regard to the company's affairs, however, maintain that, although current returns are decidedly favorable, a liberal amount of surplus being earned over and above preferred stock dividend requirements, such departure on the part of the management need not be looked for in the near future.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 1 to 1 points lower: July 12.01@12.03; August offered 11.95; September offered 11.96; October 11.98@11.99; December 12.02 bid; January 11.99.

THE HAVANA LOAN.

HAVANA—The time for receiving bids for the \$16,500,000 loan has been extended to July 29.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR PRICES.

NEW YORK—All refiners this morning advanced their list prices for refined sugars 10 points.

ELECTRIC STATION FOR DUNDAS.

DUNDAS, Ont.—The contract for building the transforming station for the hydro-electric power commission at Dundas has been let to John Hayman, London. The cost will be about \$40,000.

COBALT TO HAVE WATER SYSTEM.

COBALT, Ont.—The provincial board of health has approved of plans for a water works system and sewage disposal plant at Cobalt.

NET EARNINGS GAIN ABOUT A HALF MILLION

Curtailment of Operating Expenses Enables the Kansas City Southern to Make Good Revenue Showing.

IS WELL MANAGED

Earnings of the Kansas City Southern railway for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were not materially different, as regards the gross, from those recorded in the year previous, although the net, as a result of considerable curtailment in operating expenses, was nearly \$500,000 better.

It is quite obvious that the company earned a surplus over and above all charges, taxes, etc., and 4 per cent preferred stock dividends equal to approximately 3.4 per cent on the present outstanding \$30,000,000 common stock. In arriving at this conclusion, fixed charges are estimated on the basis of last year's totals, while taxes are actual as given in the June statement of earnings.

Following is a comparison of the estimated income account of the company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, gross and net earnings, taxes, etc., being actual, as given in the monthly statement recently published:

TELEPHONES.

Amer Tel & Tel.... 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2

New England Tel.... 133 133 133 133

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amer Pneumatic.... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

Amer Sugar.... 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2

Atchison.... 125 125 124 124

Boston Suburban.... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Chicago Junction.... 15 15 15 15

Fitchburg p.... 130 130 130 130

N. Y. N. H. & H.... 163 1/2 163 1/2 163 1/2 163 1/2

Wolverine.... 150 150 150 150

Winona.... 6 6 6 6

Wyandot.... 2 2 2 2

LAND.

East Boston Land.... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS</

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

GROWTH IN GRACE

"Grace be to you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ," wrote Paul to the Corinthians; and again and again his plea for grace stirred the hearts of his fellow-workers and blessed them with its simple appeal. Grace, to Paul, meant without question all that is God given all that is lovely and desirable and good; and to him its possession marked the man of God. Grace seems to be a sweet old Christian word for a state of thought not readily described in other ways. That the word meant to the apostle the divine favor extended to man, and the enjoyment of such favor by man, is beyond doubt; and the activities of grace certainly included, in his mind, the exercise of love, of kindness, and of good will. However that may be, the quality of grace in man, which is so superbly pointed out in the warnings, the counsels, the reproofs and the tender reassurances of all Paul's letters, was urged by him upon all Christians; and it was lived by him in his own daily coming and going. This much is evident. And it may be concluded, perhaps with correctness, that Paul understood grace to be primarily God's blessing upon man, and secondarily, man's appropriation of this good gift.

With the apostle's understanding of grace in mind, it is easy to see what growth in grace may demand of the man whose present effort is bound by the sins, the habits, and the fears of an ordinary mortal's outlook; it is easy to see as well that the task of gaining greater grace is not in itself difficult, with the teaching of Christian Science to make clear the way. Christian Science brings to this work, as to every other righteous endeavor, a knowledge of God as Principle, and an understanding of Principle as the origin of all right thinking and right doing; and this greatly aids the undertaking.

Perhaps a simple illustration may serve to show the process by which, in Christian Science, evil is cast out to make room for good. Picture a pair of scales, ill-balanced, the upper scale representing the sum-total of what the mortal knows today of divine Love, the other piled high and weighted heavily downward, with his belief in the fruits of the flesh. The larger view which Christian Science gives of divine Love makes it the one thing desirable, and stir the heart to greater discontent with the things of the lower level. What may be done? Some readjustment must occur, but nothing can alter the relative positions of the scales until the measure of the one is increased, the weight of the other de-

An Undiscovered Beauty
Spot

There are still a few beauty spots in Scotland undiscovered by the tourist or the maker of guide books. One of these is Loch Eunach. It is a solitary mountain tarn about two miles long. The water is transparent, and of pale green color, and high cliffs rise sheer from one side. There is no loch in Scotland of such exquisite beauty or more sublimely situated. It is situated in Rothiemurru forest, at an altitude of 2000 feet. The nearest station is Aviemore, 11 miles distant, and a visit to the lonely loch entails a walk over rugged country, and a stiff and uninviting climb. Nature holds Loch Eunach like a jewel, which can only be beheld after much travail.—Westminster Gazette.

Less Than a Ha'penny

In the fourteenth century the bakers were compelled to sell a farthing's worth of bread—about half a cent's worth. If at any time they were unable to afford the necessary three farthings change for the English penny the buyer was privileged to take his bread and depart without paying. Supplies of farthings were always to be had at the Guildhall, to give the bakers no excuse for being out of change.

Joy

Joy is the prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow when it comes unsought. . . . You must carry it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you, as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a happy purpose.—Selected.

A bit of wholesome philosophy is bound up in the terse epigram of Admiral Bob Evans, when he said: "There are two classes of things I never worry about—those things I can't help, and those I can."

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

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Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue.
—Emerson.

"One of Lincoln's "bon mots" was this. He was about to reply to an abusive correspondent and remarked to Secretary Stanton: "I've a good mind to give this fellow a piece of his mind."

The Cooking School

"So your daughter has been to cooking school?"
"Yes," answered Mrs. McGudley.
"I suppose she has helped along the household economies?"

"No exactly. She has made us appreciate our regular cook so much that we have to raise her wages every time she threatens to leave."—Washington Star.

Let us all resolve—first, to attain the grace of silence; second, to deem all fault-finding that does no good a sin; third, to practise the grace of virtue and praise.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.

Roman numerals: Civic.
We see no reason why that new Lincoln park tiger could not be named Three Cheers.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Blazers of the Trail

EZRA MEEKER,
Who marked the Oregon trail.

1842 Fremont went as far, at least, as the South Pass.

So the Oregon trail was blazed and tramped; traders, trappers, gold-seekers, missionaries, colonists, until the highway stretched from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

The Sun

When I awake, I look to see
If my friend, the sun, will smile at me;
Sometimes a cloud may hide his eyes,
But I know he's there in his own blue skies;
And when, bright and round, he prances out,
I almost think I can hear him shout.
Through all the day, where'er I go,
He cheers me with his golden glow;
And when at night I wish to rest,
He seeks his bed in the crimson west.
So we're jolly good friends, the sun and I.

With never a frown, and never a sigh.

The Coloring of Tigers' Skins

Like the lion, like indeed most wild animals, the tiger, gaudy though its coat is, possesses an almost incredible faculty of making itself invisible. So much searching is now going on of the doctrine of protective coloration that one hesitates to say that there is any advantage in the striping of the skin, or that the beast would not succeed in concealing itself as well if it were uniclorous. But the testimony of sportsmen is unanimous on the completeness with which the black and tawny bars of the lurking animal merge into the alternating upright light and shade of the stems of the jungle growth. So says the London Times and goes on:

Whether its color helps the tiger in its furtive life or not, it is a royal livery that it wears. The "spoil of lions," but for their manes, have not much majesty. A cowhide may be handsome. But a throne can ask no more sumptuous trapping than a tiger's skin. Even in the same locality tigers show a considerable range of color, from bright yellow to rich tawny red, with endless variety in the width and number of the stripes. Skins are known both pure white and showing faint reddish stripes upon a white background.

He Wouldn't Have Liked It

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"One of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 26, 1909.

President Taft Sets a New Fashion

IT MAY be taken for granted that for a long time President Taft's diplomatic method in the matter of bringing people who disagree with you to the point where they are anxious to oblige you will be followed not only by politicians but by business men. Up to the time President Taft hit upon the idea that will be associated with his administration for years, it was more or less the custom in all circles when a man disagreed with you, either to "talk back" on the spot or to leave him with the strong impression that he had lost your friendship.

The entire nation is being treated to almost daily illustration of a better and more effective method of dealing with the man who is disposed to think something different from what you think and determined not to think as you would like to have him if he can by any possibility avoid it. When the President finds it necessary to talk to a congressman about a tariff schedule that he would like to have reduced, and the congressman is unwilling that it should be reduced, and is inclined, rather, to raise it, the chief magistrate does not press the matter. All he does is to invite the congressman to dinner, or to play a game of golf, or to take an automobile ride. Then with the President talking to him of everything else save the subject that has become disagreeable to him, the congressman soon becomes anxious to talk about it, and more anxious still to let the President know that, indeed, it will be a great pleasure to him to vote as the President would like to have him vote.

This has not been lost upon the country, we say, and that it has not been a good thing. From this time on there may be less argument and more business, not only in politics but in all lines of commerce. Those who have heretofore disagreed may come together at the dinner table, on the road or on the golf links, and after talking of everything save the thing they want to talk about, or don't want to talk about, as the case may be, they may reach a perfect understanding with regard to that very thing.

It is a good fashion, speaking generally, and the country should be very grateful to its genial President for its exemplification. The one thing to be kept in mind is that all who wish to bring others to their own way of thinking are in duty bound to make sure that their way of thinking is intrinsically right.

AS USUAL at this season of the year the government is acting through its treasury department to facilitate movement of the crops. The government's contribution takes the form mainly of providing sufficient currency, in bills of small denomination, to help forward the work of exchange, which will begin with the gathering of the earliest and end only with the closing of the latest harvest. The harvests begin, of course, in the South, and the ripening of the crops proceeds slowly but steadily through the different tiers of states until our harvesters mingle with those of Canada along the border.

From the deep interest at present shown by the government it will be seen that the moving of the crops is something that calls for the attention of able financiers as well as able harvest hands. It is an undertaking not alone of enormous importance but of enormous proportions. Figures covering the prospective crops are, at best, simply estimates. But we can form a pretty clear idea of what the moving of the crops means from the actual figures of last year. The corn crop of 1908, for instance, reached 2,668,651,000 bushels. It is expected this year to pass the 3,000,000,000 point. Last year our cotton crop amounted to 12,920,000 bales. The wheat crop of 1908 was 664,602,000 bushels, the oat crop 807,000,000 bushels, the barley crop 166,756,000 bushels, the rice crop 21,000,000 bushels. The farm value of all cereal crops last year was estimated at \$2,759,814,000, or \$400,000,000 above the average for the previous five years.

These figures do not include hay, which amounted last year to 70,798,000 tons, valued at \$635,423,000; or sugar, the value of which was \$70,000,000; or dairy products, valued at \$800,000,000; or live-stock, valued at \$3,000,000,000. The estimated value of all farm crops last year was \$5,000,000,000.

To harvest the crops, to haul them to the railway station and steamboat landings, to forward them to the main points of distribution and to market them, will require a vast amount of ready money. And this is the requirement the government is planning at present to meet.

Turkey and the Balkans

IT IS not surprising that the Cretan question should exercise a growing influence over developments in Macedonia. The increased tension between Greeks and Turks necessarily favors Bulgarian propaganda as nothing else could. The sudden entente between Turks and Macedonian Slavs which came so sharply into focus at the taking of Constantinople by Mahmoud Shevket Pasha's Roumelotes appears so close that Turkish authorities are reported to be cooperating with Bulgarian comitadjis against the Greek patriots.

On the other hand, there are indications of a Greco-Bulgarian press propaganda, not in Macedonia, but for a rapprochement between the two kingdoms and more than one European capital learns that Bulgaria is considering an intervention in Macedonia should the Greco-Turk controversy over Crete afford an opportunity. It is noteworthy that, this time, the advances for a joint action against the Turks have come from Bulgaria. The Bulgarian papers have of late repeatedly urged the Christian nations of the Balkans to forget their own quarrels and unite against reviving Pan-Islamism, and these advances have been favorably received by the Greek public. They are, however, frowned upon by the Greek government. Despite the state of affairs in Macedonia, the time for an agreement between Greece and Bulgaria is not unpropitious and Athens is already talking of substantial concessions to the Bulgarians in Monastir and Salonica.

But it is not Greece alone which is made the recipient of Bulgarian advances. Servia also has been approached, in the matter of the oft-discussed customs union between the two Slav nations of

the Balkans. Previously it had been nearly always Servia that made the advances. Here, too, the moment is opportune, thanks to cooperation of the Austrian Slavs who prevented the passage in the Reichsrath of the special bill authorizing commercial treaties with Servia and Bulgaria. The two kingdoms are thus more than ever compelled to come to terms with one another. More than this, the same Austrian Slavs also prevented the ratification of the Austro-Roumanian commercial treaty, a fact which serves to remind Roumania that, despite her privileged position as a de facto ally of Germany and Austria, she continues to be a Balkan power, with interests to safeguard to the south as well as to the west and north. It would almost seem that the Balkan confederacy scheme, once derided as quixotic, had found a powerful advocate who was quietly directing operations through Sofia.

It may not be a coincidence that a party of Turkish deputies and members of the committee of union and progress is now visiting Paris and London with the avowed object of dispelling certain misunderstandings apt to estrange Young Turkey with England and France. It is significant, surely, that the Turkish government is reproached by the Young Turk press for its wavering foreign policy and that there are persistent rumors of a radical change in the cabinet to break the present militarist rule. At the first anniversary of the Turkish revolution, the reflection is opportune that stability in the Ottoman empire can be attained only with the cooperation of the Christian Balkan.

A FEW weeks ago this newspaper put forward the proposition that the United States and Great Britain unite in an effort to bring about a guarantee of universal peace. The fact that we have been able to assemble fifty-four battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines and supply ships, manned by 15,000 men, at Provincetown, and that a great fleet of warships, representing an outlay of \$310,000,000 and manned by 42,000 men, has recently been assembled on the Thames, leads a correspondent of the New York Tribune to declare that the United States and Great Britain are in excellent condition to begin the work of educating the public opinion of the world with regard to the crime, curse and cost of war, except for defense or against immorality.

What the two great English-speaking nations could do, according to this writer, would be to bring about the establishment of an international court of arbitration "of a higher and more effective grade than the Hague tribunal, because its members shall not be subject to 'instructions' from potentates and cabinets as to what questions may or may not be discussed."

Only two requirements would be demanded of the great nations which would be invited to join in the formation of this court: Firstly, that they bind themselves never to draw sword against each other without first submitting the dispute to the court of international arbitration, and that the oath of the soldier be amenable to exclude obedience to orders to march against a signatory power unless arbitration has first been invoked; and, secondly, that any nation refusing to submit to arbitration, or to abide by the fiat of the international court, shall be swiftly, strictly and uncompromisingly boycotted by all the other signatory powers in the world's peace compact.

Of course, this, like all other recommendations of a similar character, is mentioned with a view to arouse public interest in the question of universal peace rather than with expectation of its immediate adoption. Like all the other similar proposals that have been brought forward of late, however, it is valuable as indicating the drift of thought in the right direction.

Some day in the not remote future a plan will be proposed for the promotion of international peace that will be acceptable to the world at large. It should have for its earliest supporters and promoters the United States and Great Britain.

IT MUST come in the nature of a disagreeable surprise to the man who hasn't cared much, that under the new tariff bill his clothing, if composed of woolen goods, will cost from 25 to 45 per cent more than it does now.

THE DAYS of the hansom and of the four-wheeler are surely numbered. In large cities the taxicab is coming into favor so rapidly as to crowd out the old-fashioned horse cabs almost entirely, and in the smaller cities it has even supplanted to some extent the station omnibus. In London the change from the hansom to the taxicab has come about so swiftly as to make the matter of caring for the cab drivers, of whom there are a great number in London, a problem of interesting dimensions.

It is noted that Lord Rosebery recently wrote a letter to the Daily Mail drawing attention to the fact that the hansom cabby was in need of public support, at least until he could master the art of driving a motor car, although hundreds of drivers have already changed over, and many more are qualifying for the change. In response to the appeal, it is reported that a fund of nearly £7000 has been raised by public subscription to take care of the cab drivers out of work.

In the American cities the gain of the taxicab, although a trifle less rapid, has been none the less sure. Motor buses are now running in some of the larger cities in addition to the taxicab, and before long it is promised that rural lines will be established to supplement trolley-car service in reaching the less accessible parts of the country.

Thus the transformation from horse to motor will doubtless continue until the former will be depended upon only for the rougher work of the farm, excepting where the fondness and preference for the horse bespeaks his retention for riding and driving.

THE NEWPORT Casino is to be closed to the public hereafter, save on certain occasions, and these are likely to be so frequent that the general public will experience no particular hardship.

THE WEST not only wants 50,000 able-bodied men to help with her harvest this year, but she would be glad to have them settle down and have harvests of their own next year.

THE EXTRA SESSION has brought \$1,000,000 to Washington in board alone, so it is said; but it has been a crushing blow to the Chautauqua lecture platform, in some states.

AFTER OVERCOMING the air, the next thing the aeronaut will have to do is to overcome the wind. And he will do it in good time.

HONDURAS is not to become an American protectorate. That Washington would give out a prompt denial of the rumor was to be expected; nevertheless measures would seem to be under consideration by which an element of stability will be introduced into Central American conditions. Financial reform is mentioned as the first step. It is proposed to refund the national debt of Honduras with the aid of American capital.

Guatemala is likewise reported negotiating with an American syndicate that is to undertake to place the country on a gold basis. That Costa Rica is also mentioned in connection with this new financial policy shows the extent of a movement which began in Cuba and was continued in Santo Domingo; of which the Chinese loan question is an issue, and the Latin-American bank scheme a gigantic pledge.

Honduras is well chosen for a start. Bordering on Nicaragua, Guatemala and Salvador, it provides the needed fulcrum for American activity. Her present position in Central American politics is not regarded as advantageous and her weakness is a source of concern to two of her neighbors. The reorganization of her finances and the establishment, thereby, of closer relations with this country, will at once take off what pressure there may be, and make Honduras the rallying point of a propaganda for good government. With similar process in Costa Rica and Guatemala, the Central American problem would solve itself.

It is opportune, at this time, to glance at the policy by which a European power is extending her influence in South America. Germany has more than one string to her bow. In Bolivia, for instance, which is now in the public eye, it is reported that the elementary schools are shortly to be reformed on the Prussian model and that German schoolmasters are to be intrusted with the reform. The Bolivian forces are likewise to be reorganized by Prussian officers, precisely as those of the Argentine and Chile. In the latter republic, especially, the labors of a number of German officers, headed by General Koerner, have been eminently successful, but not more so than those of a number of German pedagogues who have spread Germany's educational influence. In southern Brazil the German colonists have founded model municipalities, and though German in spirit they have become good Brazilian citizens. Nowhere have they attempted to force Teutonic views and ways on the Latins, but on the contrary they have shown a remarkable knack and a still more remarkable readiness to adapt themselves. It is thus that they have successfully imparted some of their methods to the South Americans with wonderful profit to German commerce.

Clearly, it is not capital alone, but labor, that will conquer Latin-America.

The Weeks Forest Reserve Bill

THE forest reserve bill reintroduced by Representative Weeks is in some respects modified from his original measure. It provides, for instance, for an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 from the general fund of the treasury, instead of from the receipts of the national forests, thus leaving the latter to be used for further development of those tracts. The annual appropriation is to be for the purchase of land of navigable streams. The bill authorizes states to cooperate in forest conservation and enables the department of agriculture to superintend the cutting of private timber holdings—a most important clause, since it will make for the regrowth of the forests. A fire patrol service, similar to that which has proved to be so valuable in Canada, is provided for. There are other minor changes.

Recently, Frederick Weyerhauser, whose opinion with relation to the matter is entitled to respect, declared that "the talk of depletion of timber in this country is exaggerated." There is much truth in this, but the depletion is a serious matter enough even when talk about it is stripped of all exaggeration. There has never been occasion for the great alarm that has prevailed in some quarters regarding our timber and other natural resources, but there has been and is occasion for stopping the wanton waste that has been going on for years, and for taking all reasonable precautions to prevent unnecessary destruction and exhaustion in the future.

It is estimated that of the 850,000,000 acres of timber that the United States contained originally, 550,000,000 still remain; or, to put it in another way, we still have 2,500,000,000,000 feet of the 5,200,000,000,000 feet which our forests originally contained. It is true, however, that the timber remaining is not so good as that which we had originally; and it is also true that consumption of timber is going on now at a greater rate than ever before. James J. Hill declares that we are consuming from five to seven times as much lumber as we are producing. On the other hand, the tendency is now strongly toward conservation and reforestation; and while it is right that this tendency should be encouraged in every possible way, we should view the situation with calmness and confidence.

The enactment of a law embracing the provisions of Representative Weeks' bill will go very far toward bringing about the results that are desirable. In the meantime, other factors will be operating toward the same end, and by 1919, when the Weeks law will have expired by limitation, we should have very gratifying reports concerning our visible supply of timber.

SAVINGS BANKS in the French schools at last account contained deposits amounting to \$2,000,000. This means beginning early, but in France an early beginning of practical lessons in thrift has been found to be necessary and profitable.

THE DINGLEY ACT, which the Payne tariff bill proposes to supplement, is just twelve years old, and Speaker Cannon is said to entertain the opinion that it will remain unchanged, at least until the middle of August.

ACCORDING to Mayor McClellan of New York, "Every human being who holds office needs a check." In other words, in a democracy the people should always be able to step in and order the officeholder out.

THE STRUGGLE over prohibition in Georgia has been renewed, but it looks as if every inch gained by the friends of law and order in that state would be maintained.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT's desire for a more active circulation of small bills doubtless will be shared by everybody.

Reform in Central America